





# Iranian Speedboat Hits U.S.-Operated Tanker With Grenades in Gulf

By Loren Jenkins  
Washington Post Service

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates — An Iranian speedboat attacked a U.S.-operated Panamanian tanker near here early Friday morning, apparently demonstrating Tehran's willingness to attack U.S.-linked shipping in the Gulf despite retaliatory measures.

The 103,584-ton Grand Wisdom was hit by rocket-propelled grenades off the United Arab Emirates port of Jebel Ali, 20 miles (32 kilometers) west of Dubai. It was Iran's first attack against a foreign tanker in the Gulf since one of its Silkworm missiles hit the U.S.-flagged Kuwaiti tanker Sea Isle City on Oct. 16.

That attack prompted Washington to order four U.S. destroyers to shell an Iranian offshore oil drilling platform in the Gulf three days later. U.S. intelligence sources say the platform was used for radar surveillance of ships traveling to Kuwait.

In the attack Friday on the Grand Wisdom, no casualties were reported, according to ship crewmen interviewed by radiotelephone. The crewmen said, however, that their ship had been hit five times, causing a fire in the ship's engine room that was extinguished in two hours.

The crippled tanker was shadowed by the U.S. guided-missile cruiser Rentz as it made its way to anchor off Dubai.

The U.S. naval task force in the Gulf is not expected to consider the attack grounds for retaliatory strikes against Iran. The navy's rules of engagement limit them to defending only U.S.-flagged vessels in the Gulf, not U.S.-managed vessels flying flags of convenience, as was the Grand Wisdom.

Ship salvage officials said they understood that the damage to the ship was not serious.

The attack indicated how far Iran and Iraq are from ending their tanker war in the Gulf despite United Nations mediation efforts. It came only hours before what were described by Baghdad as "waves of warplanes" attacked Iran's vital petrochemical complex at the port of Bandar Khomeini.

An Iraqi war communiqué said that all its planes had returned to base unharmed after "leaving their targets ablaze."

Iraq also claimed to have hit a "large naval target," or oil tanker, off Iran's coast Thursday night. It was the fifth ship Iraq has claimed to have hit in a week, although only one, the Iranian supertanker Talfan, has been confirmed.

The renewed fighting in the Gulf

came as the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, has failed in his latest mediation efforts between Iran and Iraq. On Monday, he received replies from Baghdad and Tehran to the UN Security Council's call for an immediate cease-fire.

Iraq has expressed eagerness to comply with an immediate cease-fire. But Iran has insisted that before any cease-fire is accepted Iraq must be condemned as having started the war in September 1980, and that Baghdad must agree to compensate Iran for war damage.

Recent speeches by such Iranian leaders as the speaker of the Iranian Majlis, or parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, and Prime Minister Mir Hussein Mousavi have made clear that Iran sees no solution to the war except a military victory.

Meanwhile, President Ali Khamenei, in addressing the weekly Friday prayer meeting at Tehran University, renewed Iran's condemnation of the U.S. naval presence in the Gulf. Iran has singled out Kuwait for attack because of its support of Iraq.

The confused state of U.S. policy in the Gulf, he declared, was to be seen in the crash of the U.S. stock market, the declining value of the dollar and the resignation this week of Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, whom he called the "secretary of war."

## U.S. Asks Israel About Arms Sales to Iran

By David B. Ottaway  
and Molly Moore  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials say the Reagan administration, responding to intelligence reports, has asked Israeli officials if their government or private Israeli arms dealers have again sold arms to Iran.

The Israelis categorically denied any new sales, the officials said.

"There have been reports of shipments that involve the Israelis, and we have raised it with the Israeli government at the highest levels," an administration official said.

Any new Israeli arms sale to Iran, he said, "is something viewed with the utmost seriousness and something we would want to nip in the bud."

The Israelis have investigated the reports and told U.S. officials in the last few days that "they find no evidence these reports are true," another U.S. official said.

"The Israelis have reconfirmed their policy of no sales or transfer

of arms to Iran," the official said.

The reports reaching U.S. intelligence agencies appear to be fragmentary, and none have been confirmed, according to several U.S. officials. One said the information appeared "very marginal." Another said the reports might involve British and Kuwaiti press reports that have "all been feeding on each other."

An assistant secretary of defense, Richard L. Armitage, was in Israel this week for scheduled talks with Israeli military officials, but it was not known if he raised this issue with them.

The administration has questioned officials from several East European governments about reports of their possible involvement with arms sales to Iran. "Anytime we get these reports we weigh in pretty strongly," a State Department official said.

The reports received by U.S. intelligence sources included suggestions that some Israelis might have negotiated to sell up to \$750 mil-

lion in arms to Iran late last summer, a package said to include U.S.-made TOW anti-tank missiles, Israeli-made Gabriel air-to-surface missiles, F-4 and F-5 aircraft engine parts, tanks and jeeps.

The report said that the deal was executed through a third party based in Geneva, according to one administration official, but did not make clear whether the Israeli government or private arms merchants had negotiated the deal.

To obtain most of the items, the Israeli military would normally have to authorize their sale and make the items available from its stocks. The United States would have to approve any transfer of American-made arms.

Many of the items, however, could be available through the black market to private arms dealers, officials said.

The reports of renewed Israeli arms sales have been circulating for the last six weeks in the Israeli, Arab and European press, but the Israeli government has denied

them, and no hard evidence has surfaced to confirm them.

Several former Israeli military officers have become independent arms dealers, making it difficult to determine whether the Israeli government is itself involved directly or indirectly.

■ **Chirac Denies Arms Sales**  
France has sold no arms to Iran since the conservatives came to power in March 1986, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's spokesman said Friday in Paris, according to The Associated Press.

The spokesman, Denis Baudouin said he was making "the most categorical denial" of reports that the arms sales, said to have been conducted secretly under the Socialist government, continued after Mr. Chirac's center-right coalition came to power in March 1986.

A military report, declassified Wednesday after its text was published by Le Figaro, a Paris daily, said President François Mitterrand and former Defense Minister Charles Hernu were told of the sales by Lucchini, the French arms company, in 1984 and did not stop them.

Mr. Hernu has denied authorizing arms sales to Iran, and Mr. Mitterrand has made no public comment on the affair.

Mr. Baudouin said the prime minister did not intend to challenge the Socialist president on the issue.

■ **U.S. Ship Blocks Suez Canal**

PORT SAID, Egypt — The U.S. cargo ship Robert E. Lee, returning from the Gulf, ran aground in the Suez Canal and held up traffic in the waterway for seven hours before continuing its voyage.

## Takeshita Appoints 20 Ministers To Cabinet

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Noboru Takeshita, elected Friday as the 17th postwar prime minister of Japan, immediately formed a government bearing the stamp of his predecessor in top positions.

The transfer of political authority was one of the smoothest in many years. It had none of the rancor that often has accompanied the selection of a Japanese leader even though all prime ministers over the last 32 years have come from same party.

A 63-year-old veteran of back room political maneuvering, the new leader takes over from Yasuhiro Nakasone, who made the election outcome inevitable two weeks ago when he named Mr. Takeshita president of the governing Liberal Democratic Party.

Mr. Nakasone had lasted in office for five years, the third-longest term for a prime minister since the end of World War II.

His successor picked two holdovers from the Nakasone cabinet to fill critical economic positions.

Kiichi Miyazawa, who had hoped to become prime minister himself, was reappointed finance minister, a position he will hold along with the politically sensitive post of deputy prime minister.

His successor picked two holdovers from the Nakasone cabinet to fill critical economic positions.

At a news conference, Mr. Miyazawa said he was meeting with Indian leaders on the continuing insurgency in his nation's north and east, said he wanted a "long-term treaty" that would go far beyond the July 29 accord between the two governments that sought to end four years of ethnic strife in Sri Lanka.

There is such a treaty between the U.S.S.R. and India," he told reporters. He also referred to a similar treaty between India and Bangladesh. "Why not with Sri Lanka?" he asked. India has responded only to the proposal. A high-ranking Indian official said Friday that New Delhi was more interested in securing the implementation of the current agreement.

■ **For the Record**  
Alice Lakwena, a Ugandan rebel leader and self-proclaimed high priestess of black magic, has been injured in a clash with government troops in eastern Uganda, government officials said Friday.

Belgium will go to the polls Dec. 13 to elect a new parliament, the government said Friday. The elections follow the collapse of Prime Minister Wilfried Martens' center-right government last month.

A U.S. Army defector was arrested in Frankfurt shortly after he returned from the Soviet Union on Thursday. Private Wade Roberts, 22, defected seven months ago with his German girlfriend, Petra Neumann, 24. Army officials say he faces charges of desertion.

At least 30 people were killed and property worth several thousand dollars was damaged in a cyclone in southern India, the Press Trust of India reported Friday. The storm hit four districts of the coastal state of Andhra Pradesh on Tuesday.

The U.S. Senate approved the nomination of Alan Woods, the deputy U.S. trade representative and a former Defense Department official, on Thursday to head the U.S. Agency for International Development, succeeding Peter McPherson.

A suspect in the killing of two West German policemen during a demonstration near Rhein-Main Airport, outside Frankfurt, was taken into custody in Bonn, the police said Thursday. Andreas Eichler, 33, was held on what the police described as "immediate suspicion of two counts of murder."

But he also accommodated political demands of the other groups, headed by Shintaro Abe, Yoshiro Komoto, Mr. Miyazawa and Mr. Nakasone.

Mr. Abe, who also had sought the party presidency, was personally taken care of last weekend when Mr. Takeshita gave him the politically significant post of party secretary general.

There was no sense of drama as Mr. Takeshita won an easy and predictable election in the House of Representatives. When the result was announced, lawmakers burst into applause, and the new prime minister acknowledged the ovation by bowing twice.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Korean Says He Saw Beirut Hostages

SEOUL (Reuters) — A kidnapped South Korean diplomat freed last week by his Beirut captors has told colleagues he saw several other foreign hostages during his 21-month ordeal, a Foreign Ministry official said Friday.

Assistant Foreign Minister Park Soo Gil said that the diplomat, Do Chae Sung, was unable to formally identify some of them but Mr. Park said Mr. Do did apparently recognize one. The official would identify the person only as a "famous journalist."

The assistant minister denied news reports last week that Seoul had paid more than \$1 million for the release of the former embassy second secretary, who was snatched from his car by gunmen in January 1986.

### 10th Game of Chess Match Is Drawn

SEVILLE, Spain (Reuters) — The 10th game of the world chess championship between Garry Kasparov, the titleholder, and Anatoli Karpov, the challenger, was drawn here Friday after 20 moves.

The match is now tied at five points apiece, with two wins and six draws for each player. The winner will be the first player to win six games or accumulate 12 and a half points. Mr. Kasparov retains the title in the event of a 12-12 tie.

### Sri Lankan Asks India to Upgrade Ties

NEW DELHI (NYT) — President Junius R. Jayawardene of Sri Lanka said Friday that he favors a friendship treaty with India patterned after one that New Delhi signed with Moscow 16 years ago.

At a news conference, Mr. Jayawardene, who has been meeting with Indian leaders on the continuing insurgency in his nation's north and east, said he wanted a "long-term treaty" that would go far beyond the July 29 accord between the two governments that sought to end four years of ethnic strife in Sri Lanka.

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## Yugoslav Cabinet Is Urged to Resign

By [Name], Reuters

LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia — Official trade unions in the Slovenian region of Yugoslavia said they have called for the government to resign because of its failure to save the country from economic crisis.

Yugoslavia is struggling with a 135-percent inflation rate and a \$20 billion hard currency debt, with incomes failing to keep pace with the cost of living.

Union officials said the Ljubljana branch of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia called on Wednesday for Prime Minister Branko Mikulic's cabinet to resign.

"It was decided the government's efforts are ineffective to the point of being harmful and the government can no longer function with its present composition," the officials said in a statement.

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## Republican

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## BRIEFS

## Beirut Hostage Deal

South Korean diplomat (left) and his colleagues saw several other offers for a Foreign Ministry official.

## Match Is Drawn

The 10th game of the World Chess Cup, the titleholder, and Andrei Sokolov, with two wins and six draws, was the first player to win a game. Mr. Kasparov retains the title.

## India to Upgrade

President J. Jayawardenne of Sri Lanka said that India had agreed to upgrade its military presence in Sri Lanka. He said that India had agreed to upgrade its military presence in Sri Lanka.

## U.S.S.R. and India

A similar treaty between India and the U.S.S.R. was signed in 1971. It was a treaty of friendship and cooperation. It was a treaty of friendship and cooperation.

## 10 Die in South China Storm

BEIJING — At least 10 people were killed and 100 injured when heavy winds and a tornado carrying hail swept through the southern province of Jiangxi on Friday.

## Yugoslav Cabinet Is Urged to Resign

LJUBLJANA — Yugoslav officials urged the resignation of the Yugoslav government. They said that the government was not doing its job. They said that the government was not doing its job.

## Church Service

STOCKHOLM — A church service was held for a Swedish diplomat. It was a church service for a Swedish diplomat.

## To Play an Adventure

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## Republicans Offer Plan to Cut Deficit \$75 Billion

WASHINGTON — Republican budget negotiators presented President Ronald Reagan with a plan to reduce the federal budget deficit Friday and urged him to consider cuts in the Social Security pension program.

House and Senate Republicans showed the president a joint proposal to cut the deficit by \$75 billion in the 1988 fiscal year, which began last month, and \$45.5 billion in 1989.

The plan, which the Republican leaders put before congressional Democrats, would raise \$9.4 billion in taxes and fees this fiscal year and \$14 billion in the next one. In addition, \$5 billion in federal assets would be sold each year.

The plan envisions cuts in entitlement programs, such as Social Security, veterans' benefits and Medicare, totaling \$5.1 billion this year and \$10.2 billion next. It does not specifically mention Social Security.

Asked if the president was urged to consider Social Security cuts, Senator Bob Packwood of Oregon responded, "As part of an acceptable package."

Sources who asked not to be identified said one of the purposes of the meeting Friday was to discuss Social Security and other entitlement reductions, including veterans' pensions.

The plan would reduce other federal spending, both military and domestic, by \$9.3 billion this year and \$12.5 billion next by freezing programs for the first half of fiscal 1988 and limiting subsequent increases to 2 percent.

Lawmakers gave no indication that Mr. Reagan, who ruled out Social Security cuts at the beginning of the talks, went along with their proposals.

Officials Optimistic  
Tom Kenworthy and David Hoffman of The Washington Post reported earlier.

A senior White House official said Thursday that Mr. Reagan and congressional negotiators could reach agreement this week on a package that would win bipartisan support.

"In a lot of ways they're closer than they think they are," said the official, who asked that he not be identified. "They're down to talking about numbers. We may not know how to solve the great issues of our time, but we do know how to negotiate numbers."

Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, the ranking Republican on the

Senate Budget Committee, who presented the plan Mr. Reagan was given Friday, said late Thursday that the talks had reached "a growing frustration level, and that's good."

"I'm deeply encouraged; there's light in the tunnel," said Representative Silvio O. Conte, Republican of Massachusetts, who earlier Thursday had dismissed negotiators' upbeat statements as "baloney" designed to mislead the news media.

In returning to a consideration of reductions in cost-of-living allowances for federal retirees, the negotiators appeared to be conceding that entitlement cuts were the only way to achieve major reductions in the deficit, given the deep divisions over taxes and over military and domestic spending.

Lawmakers and others close to the talks are exceedingly cautious in discussing the issue of cuts in retirement benefits. For example, Social Security is referred to as "the unmentionable."

The House majority leader, Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Massachusetts, has said cuts in the retirement program could come about only through "immaculate conception."

Some negotiators have argued that it would be unfair to cut federal retirement programs without including Social Security.

It is questionable, however, whether any package that includes a reduction in retirement benefits for those on Social Security can pass Congress.



President Ronald Reagan and Robert H. Michel, Republican of Illinois.

## Nonecandidate Cuomo Is Urged to Stay Home

Though Governor Mario M. Cuomo insists he is not running for president, his travels this year have taken him as far as Moscow. "If you're not going to run, stay in the state of New York," Tim Hagan, a Cuyahoga County commissioner and Cuomo supporter, said he told the governor on a recent Cuomo trip to Cleveland. "You can't have it both ways," he added. Mr. Hagan said Mr. Cuomo was "a little taken aback."

The Washington Post says Mr. Cuomo, while not commenting on Mr. Hagan's remarks, telephoned Paul G. Kirk Jr., chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and asked whether he should make a statement categorically refusing a draft, like the Civil War general, William Tecumseh Sherman, who said, "If nominated I will not run; if elected I will not serve."

New York sources said Mr. Kirk replied that this might be advisable, but when Mr. Cuomo asked if Charles S. Robb, former

## AMERICAN TOPICS

governor of Virginia, and Senators Bill Bradley of New Jersey and Sam Nunn of Georgia, should and would do the same. Mr. Kirk said that was unlikely. The upshot: Mr. Cuomo canceled an appearance in New Hampshire, site of the first presidential primary in February.

## Short Takes

Tiny tunnels to protect migrating salamanders from cars are being carved into a street in Amherst, Massachusetts. The tunnels, 18 inches (46 centimeters) high and eight inches wide, are grouted on top, at street level. "The purpose is to provide ambient light," said Richard Winston, a local environmentalist. "Otherwise, the salamanders won't go in there." Indeed, the question is whether the salamanders will go in there at all. Mr. Winston said lending will block the salamanders from crossing the road and guide them into the tunnels.

Wall Street's decline brought New York City schools a rush on retirements last month, as some teachers apparently sought to lock in pre-crash stock values for their pension benefits. Retiring in October keyed their benefits to stock prices as of Sept. 30, before the crash. November retirees will get Oct. 31 stock prices. About 270 teachers retired in October, compared to the norm of about 100. Donald Miller, head of the Teachers' Retirement System, said it was "a reasonable conclusion" that some filed to secure higher benefits.

The U.S. Commerce Department has refused requests to adjust census figures to include people who are missed in the national head count, which is held every 10 years. Large cities and racial minorities say that uncounted members deprive some groups of their fair share of federal funds allocated on the basis of census figures. Commerce Un-

dersecretary Robert Ortner is unmoved. "We want the public to respond as close to 100 percent as possible," he says. "If we tell them we are going to adjust, many people may conclude 'why bother' to answer the census."

If Judge Douglas H. Ginsburg's nomination to the U.S. Supreme Court is approved by the Senate, he will be the first bearded justice since Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, who retired in 1941.

Hollywood now offers "Grave Line Tours," which take the morbidly curious to the scenes of assorted celebrity suicides, murders and scandals. Included on the two-and-a-half-hour trip, which costs \$25, are the carport where the actor Sal Mineo was murdered, the photographer's studio where Marilyn Monroe posed for a nude calendar early in her career and the building where the actor John Belushi died of a drug overdose. Each sightseer receives a complimentary calla lily.

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

## Europeans Are Split on Weinberger Resignation

The Associated Press

LONDON — West European commentators have reacted to the departure of Caspar W. Weinberger as U.S. defense secretary with a wide range of praise and criticism, characterizing him as both a hostile hawk and a prudent adviser.

In Moscow, a top Kremlin adviser accused Mr. Weinberger of "spoiling the atmosphere on the eve of a summit" by saying the United States should wait for Senate ratification before observing a treaty banning some missiles.

Georgi A. Arbatov, head of the Institute for U.S. and Canadian Studies, a Kremlin think tank, said Thursday that Mr. Weinberger had cast a similar pall over President Ronald Reagan's first meeting with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, two years ago.

"Now he wishes to do it more in advance, because he's resigning, I understand," Mr. Arbatov said.

The resignation comes as the Reagan administration prepares for a summit Dec. 7 in Washington at which Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev are expected to sign an agreement eliminating U.S. and Soviet medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles.

"Now in the Pentagon, there is a need of someone more flexible, less hostile toward the Soviet Union," said the Italian Communist Party newspaper, L'Unita.

In West Germany, the left-leaning Frankfurter Rundschau said Mr. Weinberger's stewardship of the U.S. military buildup gave him much of the credit for Moscow's willingness to negotiate on arms control.

The moderate Rome daily La Repubblica described Mr. Weinberger as "extremely prudent in the use of military force" and said he was "an influential and intransigent presence who constantly pushed the search for some kind of compromise with the Soviet Union in the strategic area and for space defense."

In Denmark, the conservative Berlingske Tidende credited Mr. Weinberger with "the greatest rearmament program the U.S.A. has undertaken in peacetime, but the \$2 trillion he got the president and the Congress to contribute to defense was more than the American economy could tolerate."

The Independent, a centrist British daily, said that since Mr. Weinberger was strongly anti-Soviet, "it is no accident that he will be out of office before President Reagan signs an accord which he still has reservations."

## Shifts in Reagan Cabinet Stir Lame-Duck Troubles

By Mary Thornton  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — It is a problem common to many administrations: the lame-duck cabinet. In the case of the Reagan administration, it has been complicated by recent changes that brought in four new secretaries.

"The problem is larger than these new cabinet secretaries," said Edward J. Rollins, President Ronald Reagan's former White House political director. "In the last year, you run out of gas. It's not a good time for new initiatives. The civil service types know there's going to be a change. Everybody starts watching the clock. A year from now there will be a new president who may not have the same agenda."

The most recent cabinet shifts include:

• Frank C. Carlucci, the president's national security adviser, was nominated Thursday to succeed Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, who resigned because of his wife's health problems.

• Ann Dore McLaughlin was nominated Tuesday to succeed Labor Secretary William E. Brock, who resigned last month to manage the campaign of Senator Bob Dole of Kansas for the 1988 Republican presidential nomination.

• James H. Burnley 4th was nominated last month to succeed Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Hanford Dole, who resigned to assist in her husband's campaign. Mr. Burnley was Mrs. Dole's deputy.

• C. William Verity Jr. was confirmed last month as commerce secretary to succeed Malcolm Baldrige, who died in a rodeo accident in July.

As an administration nears the end of its term, Gordon Jones of the Heritage Foundation said, "it's unlikely there will be any major new initiatives or any major cutbacks."

"It's likely to be a standoff for the next year," he said. When the "attention of the political types is diverted elsewhere," Mr. Jones said, bureaucrats who disagree with the administration's objectives are "likely to lose papers and see that less gets done."

Mr. Rollins said: "In the last year you have the phenomenon of a lot of assistant secretaries out looking for jobs. And it's a difficult time to be recruiting."

Although a cabinet secretary who comes in at the end of an administration may be superbly qualified, the nominee is rarely part of the president's inner circle and is often seen by the bureaucracy as an outsider intent on adding a new position to a resume.

"A good part of this is endemic to a lame-duck administration, and

we're beginning to see that," said Norman Ornstein of the American Enterprise Institute. "It becomes more and more a caretaker mission. And then it becomes very difficult to find the right kinds of people to fill the positions."

"There's always an opportunity at the margin to do a little something here or there," he continued, "but it's a frustrating job, even though it's a good experience." He added that the title of cabinet secretary "is something you can carry around for the rest of your life."

He added that the phenomenon builds into a "ripple effect" through the government with more serious resignations at the assistant secretary level and few qualified replacements willing to move to Washington for a short-term commitment.

In the meantime, Mr. Rollins said, the best way for new cabinet secretaries to handle the lame-duck syndrome is "to take three or four key areas and really try to stress those."

"Obviously," he added, "you can't go in with a total agenda. You try not so much to manage the department because it would be difficult to get on top of that. But you can try to push a few issues."

But Mr. Jones said he thought it might be better if the new officials do not try to accomplish much.

"That's probably the best we can hope for," he said. "Almost anything that might happen is not that good. The media says we have to have a tax increase, and half the Senate wants a protectionist trade bill. That's all negative. From the point of view of conservatives, the idea that nothing gets done is not necessarily bad."

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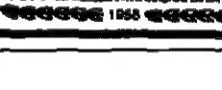


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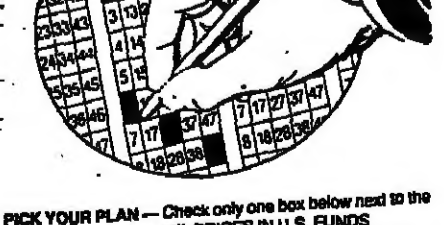
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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The People Want Peace

Never mind the conflicting signals buzzing around Central America as the first phase of a regional peace plan came into effect Thursday. No single piece of good news or pessimism can do justice to what is now happening in five countries, three of them bloody battlegrounds.

The whole region is now engaged in common debate on how to arrange cease-fires, amnesties, reconciliation and democratic reforms and to halt the flow of foreign arms. These are the five pillars of the plan approved by five presidents in Guatemala 90 days ago. And in the very debate over compliance, Central Americans are educating themselves, and the world, on ways to curb bitter regional wars.

No one can sensibly expect this process to cut the Gordian knot at a stroke. But the steps now under way have already loosened it. Instant peace was never advocated or expected by the chief architect of the plan, Costa Rica's President Oscar Arias. His idea was to entangle the belligerents in popular expectations. In surprising measure, that seems to have happened. All sides say they are ready to comply; no side wants to be viewed as the killer of this dream.

Thus the Sandinistas boast of the reopening of an uncensored opposition paper, La Prensa, but until Thursday they refused to deal directly with central political leaders in negotiating a cease-fire in Nicaragua. Thus Honduras says it wants to see more progress toward democracy in Nicaragua before meeting its obligation to close coastal bases. Thus El Salvador proclaims a unilateral cease-fire, unacceptable to leftist guerrillas who insist that not enough is being done to contain death squads.

This is what might be called the plan's piecemeal cunning. It requires no more than minimum responses, and even those can come at staggered intervals. Progress will be subject to scrutiny when Mr. Arias flies to Oslo next month to accept the Nobel Peace Prize. He has invited the other four presidents to join him there, on the perfect stage, with all the world watching.

In January comes another Central American summit, at which the governments will judge each other's compliance. Mr. Arias, whose independence is not in doubt, has made plain his intention to judge rigorously.

The regrettable fact to all this is the Reagan administration's almost childish gloom. In a plus for the peace plan, it will delay until January its \$270 million request for contra military aid. But there is also a minus. Although the House has just voted a further \$3.2 million in nonlethal aid for the contra, the administration insists that a lavish \$30 million is needed immediately. Even now, it lacks the will to take risks for peace.

But that will arise powerfully, somewhere else among the people and presidents of the countries so long torn by war.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Cosmetic Devaluation

Forced to choose between higher interest rates and a lower dollar, the Reagan administration has now explicitly decided to let the dollar keep falling. To defend itself, it observes that interest rates high enough to stabilize the dollar would probably cause an immediate recession. But continued devaluation will exact other costs, although the present strategy may postpone them.

The administration is now understandably anxious to get through the next 14 months without any large economic disruptions that, by hitting jobs and incomes, would demonstrate to voters the danger into which the country has drifted. What is happening is that the rest of the world has got uneasy about financing the United States' enormous deficits and is no longer sending its money to invest as it did throughout the early 1980s.

At best the price of more devaluation will be rising inflation and a gradually lowered standard of living. But there are other possibilities. A policy of deliberate devaluation, with no end in sight, might persuade foreign investors that for the present they had better keep their money in other currencies. If they do that, American interest rates rise up regardless of anything the Federal Reserve Board can do. Americans do not save enough to finance both the federal deficit and the normal needs of industrial growth.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## The Wrong Haitian Side

At the voting urns and in the streets, Haiti's people have declared themselves emphatically in favor of a free presidential election later this month. But General Henri Namphy's ruling junta is not impressed. This week it showed itself, at best, barely willing to lift a finger to safeguard the democratic process. Yet again, the democrats have the people but not the guns.

The Reagan administration once plausibly claimed that backing the junta assured prompt elections. Now it needs to defend democracy more forcefully. Just imagine what it would say about an election conducted under these conditions in, say, Nicaragua. It is urgent now for the State Department to organize an inter-American effort to rescue the Haitian election process.

Although desperately poor, Haitians care passionately about their democratic rights. They voted in surprising numbers for a new democratic constitution. And when the Namphy junta tried to usurp the constitutional role of the independent National Electoral Council, they angrily took to the streets, compelling the junta to back down.

But even that did not secure an unimpeded electoral process. In recent months the junta has permitted a climate of fear reminiscent of the Duvalier era. Nighting birds murder and mayhem from things they always manage to escape justice. Days bring deadly violence from troops and police.

The targets have not just been random. One political leader was backed to death by a rural mob. Another was gunned down while speaking outside police headquarters. This week, shots were fired into the offices of a presidential candidate. The Electoral Council's headquarters was set ablaze. A ballot-printing plant was burned.

The divisions are now inescapably clear: on one side the Haitian people, the National Electoral Council, the democratic cause; on the other, the Namphy junta and Duvalierist thugs. What possible reason is there for the United States to stay on the wrong side?

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## The Voters Are Mobile

American voters have spoken just about everywhere they will speak in what is the most off of off-years. Do the results, taken together across the nation, tell us anything about where the country is going?

Superficially, they say it is going Democratic. The three governorships up this year — Louisiana, Kentucky and Mississippi — were all won by Democrats, but the trend was not terribly partisan. These are historically Democratic states, and you could argue that the trend was, mildly, toward the Republicans. Governor-elect Buddy Roemer of Louisiana has had one of the least Democratic voting records of congressional Democrats; Governor-elect Ray Mabus of Mississippi saw his lead shrink rapidly as his Republican opponent suggested that he would need new taxes to keep his education promises. Democrats need to carry states like these to win the presidency in 1988. But the 1987 results, by themselves, do not give them any confidence that they can do so.

What we find relevant about the contests is something else. In two of them the incumbent was retiring, as President Reagan is next year, and in Louisiana the governor was

badly disabled by scandal. Voters had to choose there, as they will have to choose nationally, a new leader from a field of candidates they mostly knew little or nothing about. For months, polls showed low and stable percentages for a whole bevy of candidates. Then all of a sudden opinion moved. In the Democratic primary in Kentucky, tens of thousands of voters a day shifted to Wallace Wilkinson, a Lexington businessman who had never held office yet who soundly beat former Governor John Y. Brown Jr. In Louisiana, Governor Edwin Edwards had a narrow but sturdy lead in the polls for months. Then Buddy Roemer zoomed up from fourth or fifth place and won so soundly that Mr. Edwards quit the field. In Mississippi, the late movement was away from Ray Mabus and toward Republican Jack Reed, although it was not enough to elect him. The moral for the presidential race is: Don't pay too much attention to today's polls. Voters are not anchored to their choices, and as they learn more about the candidates and the issues, they are likely to move toward and away from candidates very rapidly.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

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## OPINION

### What Gorbachev Dares to Bare Is Dangerously Little

By William Taubman

NEW YORK — Mikhail Gorbachev's speech last Monday was a microcosm of the reform process that he has been leading. The speech shows how far he has come in his willingness to tell the truth about Soviet history, and how far he still has to go.

It also raises serious doubts about whether he can get there — the same sorts of doubts

trouble. But not for Mr. Gorbachev, to whom "the October Revolution is truly the shining hour of humanity, its radiant dawn."

Lenin's centralized party is another place to look for the origins of Stalinism. So is his contempt for the kinds of institutional or

linism possible, and perhaps even probable. Read closely, Mr. Gorbachev's speech shows signs of last-minute rewriting and dilution. His treatment of Bukharin and collectivization is particularly contradictory.

Why these and other contradictions? Could one expect anything else from a national leader giving a State of the (Soviet) Union Message? But many expected more is a measure of the hopes Mr. Gorbachev has aroused. But he himself has other aims in mind.

One is to burnish the legitimacy of a regime that traces its lineage back to the Bolshevik revolution. Another is to attend to his own legitimacy. Much of the praise Mr. Gorbachev heaps on Lenin's bold, farsighted leadership should presumably be applied to Mr. Gorbachev himself. "Conservative forces," he warns, "will see upon any difficulty in a bid to discredit perestroika and provoke dissatisfaction among the people." Too critical a speech could have provoked such a reaction. The question remains whether he should have gone further — not just in the name of

justice but in his own self-interest. For the very forces he declines to trace to their roots are the ones that helped bring down Mr. Khrushchev and may do the same to him.

Having identified the lack of democracy as a source of Stalinism, and a problem for Mr. Khrushchev, Mr. Gorbachev locates "the democratization of society" at "the core of perestroika." But democratization is hindered by institutions that stunted its growth after 1917 — by the party's monopoly on power, by a vast bureaucratic machine and by the passivity of citizens who know that the party has always arrogated to itself, and still does, the right to act in their name.

It will be dangerous, perhaps even impossible for Mr. Gorbachev to tell the whole truth about the Soviet past. Doing so would make him extremely vulnerable. In the long run he will be even more vulnerable if he doesn't.

The writer, professor of political science at Amherst College, is a senior fellow at Columbia University's Harriman Institute for Advanced Study of the Soviet Union. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

### Either Way You Look, East or West, the Future Is Hazy

By Flora Lewis

LOS ANGELES — As I hop

across the country, the question people keep asking me is, "Can we trust Gorbachev?"

The only confident answer has to be that he can surely be trusted to

serve Soviet interests as he sees them to the best of his capacity.

What else could anyone expect? That is his patriotic duty and there's no reason to suppose he isn't determined to fulfill it.

It helps to try a little abracadabra and imagine being in his shoes.

There is still a great deal we don't know about the Kremlin, and Soviet

view secrecy remains dense. But we know rather more than we used to.

The mystical air of Kremlinology, which once had to rely on such obscure signs as who stood where

in the ritual leadership photograph or which ritual code words were

suddenly left out of a speech, has given way to something approaching political analysis.

For example, the serious signals from Moscow and Eastern Europe

that Mikhail Gorbachev's important speech on Nov. 2 would rebilitate the old Bolshevik Nikolai

Bukharin and undo a lot of historical lies were not made fact. Apparently he decided to temporize because of resistance from party stalwarts. He compromised, as

China's Deng Xiaoping did at the beginning of the year when he pushed out his protégé Hu Yaobang as party leader.

But why then the extraordinary Moscow leak claiming that the real trouble in Mr. Gorbachev's

entourage came from a protégé, the Moscow party chief, Boris Yeltsin, complaining that Mr. Gorbachev was creating a "cult of personality" in Soviet jargon,

that is almost a confession of trying to make himself a new Stalin.

On this there is not enough information for analysis, and we have to revert to speculation. My guess is that the Yeltsin story was more or less true, but that it was deliberately divulged in an attempt to present dilution of the

advised speech as a reaction against pressure for too much reform, so as not to admit that Mr. Gorbachev was really slowing

down. These are the sort of things we know about when President Reagan's proposals are defeated by Congress or by his critics gear for other political reasons.

We do not know who is doing, what to whom in the Soviet hierarchy, and we have to make inferences. But there was a delicious

defense of such secrecy by Alexander Yakovlev, who spent time as an exchange student in New York and wound up quite anti-American. Later he was exiled by Leonid Brezhnev, sent as ambassador to Canada because he was too reformist. He was brought home and promoted to the Politburo by Mr. Gorbachev as a top adviser on dealing with the West.

Mr. Yakovlev has given a news conference in Moscow, itself unprecedented. Asked about the Yeltsin story, he said it was an internal party matter and if the party revealed its internal disputes "there will be no sense in having a party."

That is about as candid a statement of how Leninism is supposed to work as exists. Of course, it is confusing as when the world is told that Ronald Reagan "misspoke."

So outsiders have to go by what they see happening. Soviet authorities have been clear enough lately on what they see in the West. As the political commentator Alexander Borisov said in Leningrad, they see that their doctrine underestimated the resilience of capitalism. That is putting in doubt more than a century of Marxist prediction.

Ironically, it comes alongside a

stock market crash and jittery Western comparisons with 1929. But this time there has been no gloating in Moscow. The signs are that the Russians see much to lose and little to gain for themselves in a world depression. They have admitted that their crystal ball is cloudy, too, and that a chaotic, desperate world would be dangerous for them as well, not a prelude to Marxist-ordained triumph.

So they are having to try to read America and its shifting moods. Does it or doesn't it really want to break the arms race? Does it or doesn't it love the atom? Moscow hears all kinds of voices from the West, and has to assess them through its own projections, as the West does in listening to them.

Americans, too, have concerns that affect overall policy. A sharp swing to the free market, away from the welfare state, is part of what Mr. Reagan proposes. But it has reinvigorated capitalism. It has been shocked to the extent it has been shocked by the cynical trusts that the Marxists used to think would bring the sure collapse of capitalism.

It isn't any easier for Moscow to see where the United States is going than it is for us.

The New York Times

### How a Third Party Almost Got the Superpowers Into War

By Daniel Ellsberg

KENSINGTON, California —

Early on a Sunday morning 25 years ago Moscow radio began broadcast

Nikita Khrushchev's full acceptance of John Kennedy's proposal — received just the night before — that the Soviet Union remove all of

offensive missiles from Cuba in return for nothing more than a conditional American pledge not to invade the island. Thus the Cuban missile crisis was averted by Mr. Khrushchev as abruptly, and for unknown officials as unexpectedly, as it had begun.

For the last quarter of a century, American analysis of the crisis has found the suddenness of Mr. Khrushchev's concession to American terms on Oct. 28, 1962, inexplicable. One hypothesis that has been missing from official and scholarly analyses is that the crisis provides an example of how the superpowers can be placed at the mercy of third parties.

Even in Moscow, some were puzzled by the special haste that Sunday. "They were very, very nervous at this time," Fyodor Burlatsky, Mr. Khrushchev's speechwriter, recalled recently in a conversation about the drafting of the Soviet message.

"This letter was not drafted in the Kremlin, nor in the Politburo. It was drafted at Khrushchev's dacha, by a very small group. As soon as it was done, they ran it to the radio station.

That is to say, they sent it by car, very fast; as a matter of fact, the car ran into some trouble on the way, an obstruction, which delayed it. When it arrived, the manager of the station himself ran down the steps, snatched the message from the hands of the man in the car and ran up the steps to broadcast it immediately."

There were good reasons for a sense of urgency in Moscow. I learned about

it, presumed to be controlled by Soviet forces, had shot down a U-2 aircraft from an altitude higher than the artillery could reach, causing the first fatality of the crisis.

A transcript of the White House discussions of Oct. 27, recently made public at Harvard University, shows that none of the participants questioned the assumption of iron control by Soviet leaders over their subordi-

*"We would have shot down some planes. I don't know whether this would have started the nuclear war."*

one of them from Robert Kennedy in 1964 while studying communications between governments in nuclear crises. He told me — in more detail than he later made public in his memoir, "Thirteen Days" — that at his brother's direction on Saturday evening, Oct. 27, he began a secret discussion with the Soviet Ambassador, Anatoli Dobrynin. He said he was impressed on the ambassador the serious implications of the attacks that day on American reconnaissance aircraft.

Cuban anti-aircraft artillery had begun firing Saturday morning at low-flying planes, damaging at least one. Moreover, a surface-to-air mis-

nales in Cuba or over Cuban forces. So both types of firing were interpreted as a deliberate escalation, a change of orders by Mr. Khrushchev.

In fact, according to Mr. Burlatsky, "Khrushchev had given very strong, very precise orders that Soviet officers should make no provocation, initiate no attack in Cuba." In particular, the firing of the surface-to-air missile that destroyed the U-2 "was done absolutely without the direction of Khrushchev and the Soviet high command. In fact it was against their orders, and Khrushchev was very apprehensive about the American reaction."

Robert Kennedy's mission Satur-

day evening was in part to induce Mr. Khrushchev to recognize the dangers of what Washington interpreted as his decision to escalate, and to get him to refrain from further attacks on reconnaissance planes, starting with flights scheduled for the next day.

In his memoir, Mr. Kennedy wrote that he told the Soviet ambassador that "our photographic reconnaissance planes would have to continue to fly over Cuba, and if the Cubans or Soviets shot at these planes, then we would have to shoot back."

In his discussion with me in 1964 he was more specific. "If one more plane was destroyed," he said to me, "I would have to hit all the SAMs [surface-to-air missiles] immediately, and probably the [surface-to-surface] missiles as well, and we would probably follow that with an invasion."

This warning was obviously no bluff. The Oct. 27 White House transcript reveals that it conveyed accurately to the Russians the consensus of the White House discussions that afternoon. But the warning almost surely had more impact than was intended, for a reason that the president and his advisers did not know about and, as the transcript shows, had failed to discuss even as a possibility.

Very simply, the warning was directed to the wrong party. Even if he could expect to control future firing of surface-to-air missiles, Mr. Khrushchev by this point had no influence over the Cuban anti-aircraft gunners who threatened low-flying fighters. They had begun firing Saturday morning on the orders of Fidel Castro, who was determined to defend the sovereignty of Cuban airspace regardless of Soviet desires to avoid provoking U.S. retaliation.

Mr. Castro told Mr. Szulc in 1984: "It was we who gave the order to fire against the low-level flights... We simply presented our viewpoint to [the Russians], our opposition to low-level flights, and we ordered our batteries to fire on them."

When he heard Mr. Dobrynin's account of his meeting with Robert Kennedy, Mr. Khrushchev could only have concluded that he was on the way to losing both his nuclear

missiles and his surface-to-air missiles, with heavy Soviet casualties and the likelihood of further escalation as soon as U.S. reconnaissance planes entered Cuban air space, perhaps within 12 hours. If there was any way to avert this, it could only be to announce his acceptance of President Kennedy's Saturday night proposal and start dismantling missiles before a showdown and reprisal occurred.

Mr. Khrushchev's order to dismantle the missiles arrived in Cuba between 1 and 3 A.M. Cuban time on Sunday. The dismantling began at 5 A.M. The race to the radio station with the Soviet announcement, which bypassed slow diplomatic channels, came a few hours later.

It came just in time. At 9 o'clock Sunday morning, about the time Moscow radio began its broadcast, the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff agreed tentatively to schedule four low-level reconnaissance flights, for late afternoon, and that aircraft would fly through any fire encountered. (The president canceled these flights only after Mr. Khrushchev's concession was received.)

Mr. Castro told Mr. Szulc: "I am absolutely certain that if the low-level flights had been resumed we would have shot down one, two or three of these planes... With so many batteries firing, we would have shot down some planes. I don't know whether this would have started the nuclear war."

As it worked out, Mr. Castro did not start a war. Instead he lost the missile crisis for Mr. Khrushchev. It was indeed, in the end, a Cuban crisis after all. But it was the leaders of the two superpowers who had been there unwittingly contrived to put a trigger to World War III in the hands of Fidel Castro. And so, for reasons he never knew in detail, President Kennedy's estimate during the crisis of the odds of it erupting into general war — "between one in three and even" — does not seem too high.

The writer was a consultant on communications to the National Security Council during the Cuban missile crisis. Now concluding independent research on the risks of nuclear war, he contributed this column to The New York Times.

### 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1887: For a Big Strike

PARIS — A revolutionary meeting was held at Belleville [on Nov. 6]. The

Salle Favre was packed with socialists, communists, collectivists, and possibilists. Citizen Raymond said that there was no remedy except a general knock off. No work was his maxim. They ought to all strike and starve as they did in Belgium. They would soon have their eight hours, and that was a couple too many. The next speaker was the "apostle of the bakers."

"Why in the name of common sense," he roared, "did journeyman bakers work at night to give hot rolls and smoking breads to their betters? Let 'em eat yesterday's baking!"

The anarchist firmament. But he thinks that Paris would soon bite its thumbs if there was a colossal strike.

1912: Wilson Landslide

NEW YORK — All that is left of political debate [on Nov. 5] is con-

lenti and tinhoras strewn in the streets. Returns come trickling in, and those only serve to increase Governor Woodrow Wilson's lead. He is believed to have 399 electoral votes to 117 for Theodore Roosevelt and 15 for President W.H. Taft. Democrats will have a majority of more than 100 in the House of Representatives, and eight or 10 in the Senate.

1937: Haytian Massacre

WASHINGTON — Between 1,000 and 3,000 Haytian men, women and children along the vaguely defined frontier between Hayti and the Dominican Republic were slaughtered by Dominicans. News of the massacre, which occurred early in October, came through reports of the Baptist Home Mission. Economic conditions are said to be the cause of the massacre. Because of the overcrowded condition of Hayti, thousands of natives reportedly crossed over the borders of the Dominican Republic and took jobs at extremely low wages.

A Message By Dubcek Hails the Kremlin

By Carl Lee

Prague, Nov. 6 (UPI) — Alexander Dubcek, leader of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, today hailed the Prague Spring reforms as a "historic step" toward a more democratic society.

Dubcek, who has been a member of the Politburo since 1968, said the reforms were a "historic step" toward a more democratic society.

The reforms of Mr. Dubcek's latter administration, he said, were a "historic step" toward a more democratic society.

The Prague Spring was an extraordinary event, he said, and it was a "historic step" toward a more democratic society.

Mr. Dubcek's letter, 20 pages long, was sent to the Prague Spring leaders and to the Soviet leadership. It was a "historic step" toward a more democratic society.

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Mr. Dubcek's letter,



## Little

his own self-interest. For he declines to trace to the... that helped bring down... and may do the same to him... identified the lack of democracy... of Stalinism, and a problem for... Mr. Gorbachev locates the... of society" at the core of the... that democracy is hindered by... its growth after 1970... monopoly on power, by a... who know that the party... to itself, and still does... as dangerous, perhaps even impos... Gorbachev to tell the whole... Soviet past. Doing so would make... vulnerable. In the long run he... source vulnerable if he doesn't.

professor of political science at... is a senior fellow at Columbia... the Russian Institute for Advanced... the Soviet Union. He contributed to... The New York Times.

## Future Is Hazy

stock market crash and... Western comparisons with 1929... But this time there has been a... gloom in Moscow. The signs... that the Russians see much to... and little to gain for themselves... a world depression. They have... that their crystal ball is... cloudy, too, and that a chaotic... desperate world would be... for them as well, not a prelude... to Marxist-ordered triumph.

So they are having to try to... America and its shifting mood... Does it or doesn't it really want... to break the arms race? Does it... doesn't it love the Soviet... hears all kinds of voices from... West, and has to assess them... through its own projections, as... West does in listening to them.

Americans, too, have come... that affect overall policy. A day... to the free market, away... from the welfare state, is just... what Mr. Reagan promotes, is just... ravaging capitalism. But it is... worked to the extent it has been... there is a safety net, a promise... against the cyclical bust, that the... the sure collapse of capitalism... It isn't any easier for Moscow... to see where the United States... going than it is for us.

The New York Times

## Into War

missiles and his surface-to-air... with heavy Soviet combat... the likelihood of further escalat... soon as U.S. reconnaissance... entered Cuban air space, in... within 12 hours. If there was any... to avert this, it could only be in... his acceptance of the... Kennedy's Saturday night... and start dismantling missiles... a showdown and repeat of the... Mr. Khrushchev's refusal... the missiles arrived in Cuba... between 1 and 3 A.M. Cuban... Sunday. The escalating... A.M. The race to the... with the Soviet announcement... bypassed slow diplomatic... came a few hours later.

It came just in time. At 4... Sunday morning, about the time... radio began its broadcast... U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff... to schedule four low-level... flights, for late afternoon... aircraft would fly through... encountered. The president... these flights only after Mr. K... shcher's consent was received.

Mr. Castro said Mr. Khrush... absolutely certain that if the... flights had been resumed two... have shot down one or two... these planes.

With so many... in the air, we would have... some planes. I don't know... would have started the... As it worked out, Mr. K... not start. Mr. Khrushchev... missile crisis. Mr. Khrushchev... was indeed in the end a... after all. But it was the... two superpowers who had... there something common to... trigger of World War III in the... of Fidel Castro. And so the... never known in detail. Preside... day's experience during the... odds of it erupting into... between one or three and... does not seem too high.

The writer will be... in the... New York... the... of the... 1937: Havana Mass...

## A Message By Dubcek Hails the Kremlin

By Gary Lee  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Alexander Dubcek, the Czechoslovak leader who spearheaded the "Prague Spring" that was crushed by a Soviet-led invasion in 1968, has sent a message of congratulations to the Kremlin leadership on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, a Soviet official said Thursday.

The news of Mr. Dubcek's letter, announced at a news conference by a Central Committee official, Georgi Shakhnazarov, came a day after a leading Soviet historian suggested that a new assessment of the Prague Spring and its suppression by Warsaw Pact troops might now be in order.

The Prague Spring was an experiment that introduced, for a few months, greater economic and cultural freedoms and more open political debate in Czechoslovakia. Mikhail S. Gorbachev is promoting in the Soviet Union many of the policies that ultimately led to Mr. Dubcek's ouster from the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

Mr. Dubcek, 65, also said in his message this week that he welcomed Moscow's efforts at change, according to Czechoslovak émigrés in the West.

Besides Mr. Dubcek's letter, 20 former Czechoslovak officials who were purged after the Prague Spring also reportedly wrote to the international meeting of Communist and leftist parties taking place in Moscow for the anniversary.

A review of the 1968 Soviet crackdown in Prague, ordered in response to fears that Czechoslovakia's experiments were a threat to Communist rule and Soviet hegemony, could send an important signal to Soviet allies in Eastern Europe, Western diplomats said.

But it also could destabilize the grip of the Czechoslovak leaders who gained power after the Soviet intervention, the diplomats said.

The Czechoslovak leader, Gustav Husak, and a delegation of party officials flew home to Prague from Moscow on Thursday afternoon. They left before the Red Square parade, the highlight of the anniversary festivities, which is scheduled for Saturday.

Mr. Husak, who assumed power after Mr. Dubcek was ousted, left a day after a Soviet historian, Georgi Shakhnazarov, director of the Institute of Marxist-Leninism, said at a news conference that "I think there is a need to think over the events of 1968, the intervention."



IN BERLIN, SOVIETS MARK REVOLUTION — Soviet soldiers marching Friday in West Berlin past a T-34 tank that reached the city in 1945. The soldiers laid a wreath at the Soviet World War II monument, marking the Bolshevik Revolution's 70th anniversary.

## Panels Fault Reagan on Contra Affair

By David E. Rosenbaum  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The congressional committees on the Iran-contra affair have approved a final report concluding that President Ronald Reagan was responsible for allowing the normal processes of government to be disregarded, committee members said.

The Senate committee, at a closed meeting on Thursday, adopted the report by a 9-2 vote, with all six Democrats and three of the five Republicans in support.

The House of Representatives panel, at a separate meeting, approved it by a straight party-line vote of 9-4.

The report is scheduled to be released Nov. 17. The Republicans who opposed it plan to file their own dissenting report at the same time.

The report and the dissent together are expected to run about 500 pages, Representative Lee H.

Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana, the chairman of the House committee, said the report would contain "enormous detail" but "no major surprises."

The main contention between the two sides was over whether the president knew that proceeds from arms sales to Iran were used to finance the Nicaraguan rebels.

Legislators said the report would state that no direct evidence was found showing Mr. Reagan was aware of the diversion, but that the matter could not be resolved because some witnesses were uncooperative or unbelievable and because so many documents had been destroyed. The report also will maintain that if the president did not know about it, he should have.

In their dissent, the Republicans said they would maintain that the evidence was conclusive in establishing that the president did not know of the diversion and that he

could not have been expected to know about it if no one told him.

The two sides also differ over whether laws restricting aid to the contras, as the Nicaraguan rebels are called, applied to Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North and the others on the staff of the National Security Council. The report will say the laws did apply; the Republican dissent will say they did not.

The majority report and the Republican dissent are in agreement on many important points. Both will say, for instance, that it was wrong to sell arms to Iran and that government policy should not be made by private operatives.

The Republican senators who voted for the majority report are Warren B. Rudman of New Hampshire, William S. Cohen of Maine and Paul S. Trible Jr. of Virginia. Those who will sign the minority report are Orrin G. Hatch of Utah and James A. McClure of Idaho.

## Warsaw Questioning 8 Over Appeal for Boycott

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service

GDANSK, Poland — The Polish authorities, apparently concerned over a national referendum, have ordered eight people who signed the appeal, including Lech Walesa, to report for police questioning.

The government condemned the Solidarity statement, saying it opposed Poland's interests.

Solidarity leaders in Gdansk, where the appeal was signed Oct. 25, said the purpose of a union reorganization, announced at the same time, was to help the union come out into the open.

Solidarity leaders abolished the

clandestine temporary coordinating committee and an above-ground temporary union council, and replaced them with a 10-member national executive council headed by Mr. Walesa.

"We want to come out into the open, we want to go public," an adviser to Mr. Walesa said.

[Mr. Walesa said Friday that he had refused to discuss the outlawed union's new leadership structure when summoned for questioning. Reuters reported from Warsaw. "I refused to say anything and simply handed them our communiqué on the emergence of the national executive council, where everything is spelled out," he said.

[He said that he had been warned by the Gdansk authorities that he was obstructing their investigation, but that they had been courteous throughout the 30-minute session.]

## 2 Bonn Aides Disagree on Arms Cuts

Reuters

BONN — Cuts in short-range or battlefield, nuclear weapons in Europe should not be linked to reductions in conventional forces, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany said Friday.

"We should not be prisoners to artificial links between different areas of disarmament," he said.

Western Europe, especially West Germany, is threatened by Warsaw Pact superiority in conventional forces, chemical weapons and nuclear arms with a range of over 300 miles (about 500 kilometers), Mr. Genscher asserted.

But he added: "The elimination of one imbalance facing the West should not be made dependent on righting another imbalance beforehand. Creation of stability in each individual area in the relationship of forces would benefit security."

The foreign minister's statement contradicted remarks by Defense Minister Manfred Wörner, who said during a North Atlantic Treaty Organization Nuclear Planning Group meeting in Monterey, California, earlier this week that cuts in conventional forces should be the top priority.

"If we make progress in this area, then we can also negotiate over short-range weapons," Mr. Wörner said.

Two senior members of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's ruling conservative Christian Democratic Union appealed to Mr. Wörner on Wednesday to emphasize West Germany's special security interests.

The leading party official in Gdansk said party leaders were not troubled by the changes in Solidarity. "I don't think that beyond changing their name the group represents any new quality," the official, Stanislaw Bejger, said.

Mr. Bejger, a manager and specialist in maritime industries, was brought in after martial law to pick up the pieces in Gdansk, which was a hotbed of Solidarity activity.

"These people are so changeable in their views, it is difficult to treat them as constructive partners," said Mr. Bejger, a member of the Communist Party's Central Committee. "They say they want reform, then when we try to implement reform, they call for a slowing down and stopping participation in the voting."

The Sejm, the Polish parliament, has approved questions on which Poles are supposed to vote Nov. 29, indicating their support for changes in the way the economy is run and for greater popular say in the way the country is governed.

The Communist leadership, worried about the unpopularity of its economic austerity program, which could produce drastically higher prices for consumer goods, is seeking to enlist the sympathy of a disaffected population through the referendum.

## DEATH NOTICE

HOMER M. BYINGTON Jr., a retired Foreign Service Officer and first American Ambassador to Malaysia, now Malaysia, died of a heart attack at sea aboard the Vista Fjord on November 1, 1987. He was 79 years old and was a resident of San Francisco, Calif. He is survived by his wife, the former Jane McHenry, a son, Homer M. 3d, of New York City; two sisters; two brothers; and two grandchildren.

## NOTES ON A CENTURY

### How the Dingbat Flew the Atlantic While Paris Was Being Liberated

## THE STARS AND STRIPES

Daily Newspaper of U.S. Armed Forces in the European Theater of Operations

One of the Herald employees I met on that trip was Howard Davis, then business manager. During our discussions, I mentioned that I would be going back to Europe as soon as Paris fell to the Allies.

Stripes planned to start publication there as quickly as possible, and the Herald Tribune plant at 21 Rue de Berni had been "loaned" to us for that purpose.

My orders to return to Europe came through not long before Paris fell, in August 1944. Before I left, Davis asked me to carry some Herald material along to Paris. He gave me a bronze cast of the old masthead dingbat and about six matrices of Bodoni typefaces for headlines, ranging from 12 pt. to 72 pt., in both roman and italic. I put this all in my barracks bag and boarded a plane back to London, en route to France.

About four weeks later, Paris fell and we were off. Among the first S&S army staffers involved in getting Stripes rolling in Paris were Robert Moore (for many years with the NYHT) and Andy Rooney (who wound up with CBS news). Another was S&S civilian Everett

Walker, later a longtime NYHT staffer. We met at the Trib offices at 21 Rue de Berni. Mlle. René Brazier, the business manager, who'd kept an eye on the property during the German occupation, greeted everyone at the front door. Some of us bedded down across the street in the Hotel California and others at the Hotel Hausmann.

I put aside Davis's material for Parsons, who was due to arrive soon to get the Herald in operation. But we used some of Bodoni typefaces, up to 36 pt., in Stars and Stripes.

Stripes began printing in September, and the Herald followed three months later. To avoid confusion between the two staffs, the city room was split in two: On one side of the wall were S&S people, on the other, the Herald staffers. Les Midgley arrived from New York to become news editor of the Herald.

The retreating Germans left behind some useful material. We put to good use an assortment of radio equipment, teletype machines, and other communications gear. Mlle. Brazier, though she was of course mostly concerned with the Herald, knew how to get things

done in Paris and helped us out.

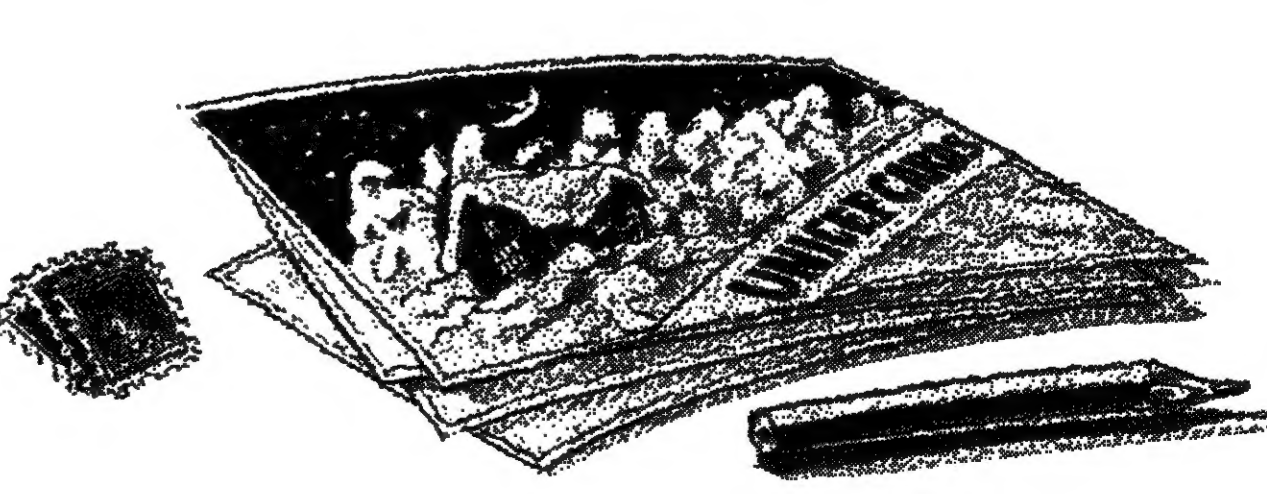
Phones to Paris Military were installed, with direct lines to the London bureaus of S&S, Associated Press and United Press.

It was on one of those phones that AP staffer Mort Gudbrod transmitted the AP scoop on the end of the war with Germany in May 1945. Mort and I were good friends and I often let him use my office and phone to call London. And it was at my desk, at my phone, in the Paris Herald Building, that he called in the story to London AP Bureau Chief Bob Bunnelle on that great day the war ended in Europe.

The first day's edition of the Paris Herald, as I recall, sold out completely. And it's worth remembering where that first day's newsprint came from. It was turned over to the Trib by Stars and Stripes, which had confiscated a barge of German paper on the Rhine shortly beforehand.

This is the 37th in a series of messages about the IHT which will appear throughout the Centennial year.

## Of all the Credit Cards, UNICEF Offers the Only Card that Gives all the Credit to Children.



Since 1949, Unicef has been dedicated to helping the children of the world, first in war-devastated Europe, and now throughout the world in areas where children suffer most.

Every year more children die or become crippled for life from causes that are today preventable. Unicef calls this sad problem the "silent emergency." Fighting the silent emergency is an enormous task, but there is a way you can directly contribute and make a difference for the children who need help most: buy Unicef Greeting Cards this holiday season.

Unicef Greeting Cards benefit from very low production costs because the designs are

donated free of charge and the sales force is voluntary — leaving a big net profit for the children. One box of cards purchased by you

can make a big difference. For instance, one card can provide enough money to give four children Oral Rehydration Salts to protect them from death by dehydration caused by diarrhoea. Fifty cards fund enough vaccine to protect 300 children from serious diseases.

And besides their very tangible benefits to the children, Unicef Greeting Cards are always appreciated by friends for their high quality and distinctive designs.

So this Christmas give the card that credits everyone — you, your friends and most importantly the children. Your contribution will provide them not just with a food parcel for the day, but a survival kit for many years.

Children Count on Us. Can We Count on You?



United Nations Children's Fund

THIS SPACE HAS BEEN DONATED BY SPONSORS







## Salvador Rebels Reject Declaration by Duarte Of Unilateral Cease-Fire

**United Press International**  
SAN SALVADOR — Leftist rebels said Friday that they would not respect a unilateral cease-fire declared by the U.S.-backed government, and vowed to step up their economic sabotage in El Salvador.

The announcement came a day after President José Napoleón Duarte ordered the cease-fire under the Central American peace accord, which went into full effect Thursday.

"We will not respect a measure taken unilaterally and without our participation," the rebels said in a broadcast over Radio Venceremos, their clandestine station. "We are willing to have a cease-fire, but one that is negotiated and brings about structural change."

The rebels said they would increase economic sabotage. On Thursday night they blew up more than a dozen utility poles in San Salvador.

Mario Aquinadé and Miguel Sam of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, a coalition of five guerrilla groups, and Héctor Quiroz of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, a political opposition group allied with them, met Wednesday in Mexico City with the Roman Catholic archbishop of San Salvador, Arturo Rivera y Damas.

"We told Rivera y Damas that we will continue the dialogue when conditions are right, and then the dialogue will be in Mexico City," they said Thursday.

**■ End to Aid Urged**  
William Branigan of The Washington Post reported from San Salvador.

Mr. Duarte, declaring the government's unilateral cease-fire, called on Soviet bloc and other countries to stop aiding the rebels, in accord with the Central American peace plan.

The accord, signed Aug. 7 in Guatemala by the presidents of Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Costa Rica, calls for simultaneous cease-fires, un-

nesties and democratization, and an end to foreign aid for rebels.

Mr. Duarte announced measures to encourage the Salvadoran rebels to accept amnesty, such as medical assistance and humanitarian aid. The government was to start releasing at least 424 accused rebels from prison Friday, and government officials estimated that as many as 750 eventually may go free.

The Salvadoran leader said he had ordered the unilateral cease-fire because the rebels had broken off talks on a negotiated truce.

Government and rebel representatives held peace talks Oct. 4-5 in El Salvador and met again in Venezuela to try to negotiate a cease-fire, but the rebels, protesting the signing Oct. 26 of a leftist human rights commission leader, refused to attend a meeting last week.

Mr. Duarte said that as part of the cease-fire, the armed forces would suspend the use of artillery and attack aircraft unless it was specifically authorized for defensive actions.

He said the military would carry out "actions of protection and security" in conflict zones with units permanently based in the zones, but he did not elaborate.

Mr. Duarte called on the guerrillas to stop all military actions, economic sabotage, terrorism, assassinations, extortion and kidnappings of military and civilian officials.

The rebels continued Thursday to enforce a transportation strike to protest the killing of Herbert Anaya, head of the Human Rights Commission of Salvador.

Citing the peace plan's prohibitions against foreign aid to insurgencies, Mr. Duarte called on Nicaragua, Cuba, Libya, East Germany, Vietnam and the Soviet Union to "respect" the accord and stop aiding the rebels.

The government has long accused Cuba and Nicaragua of providing military and logistical aid to the rebels, and U.S. officials say some captured rebel weapons have been traced to U.S. stocks left behind in Vietnam. The rebels deny receiving outside military support.



A soldier on patrol in northern El Salvador hours after the Duarte government declared a cease-fire in the civil war.

## LEBANON: COURT: Ginsburg Acknowledges Marijuana Use but Reagan Stands by Him

### Labor Threat

(Continued from Page 1)  
The government was unable to take any action to meet the labor group's demands. The government has faced a political deadlock since January 1986, when President Amin Gemayel refused to sign a Syrian-sponsored peace pact among fighting militias.

The strike caps months of protests by warring Christian and Muslim communities, united only in their demand for government action to deal with the economic crisis, its worst since Lebanon gained independence from France in 1943.

A sharp decline in the value of the Lebanese pound against foreign currencies has sent prices soaring in a nation that imports at least 85 percent of its needs.

Moderate leaders attribute the currency depreciation to the government's inability to collect taxes and fees for public services in the militia-ridden nation.

(AP, NYT, Reuters)

## PRESS: The Good News

(Continued from Page 1)  
being off drugs. Suddenly you quit and at first it's difficult and then you say, 'Wow, this is great.'"

The public's reaction, though, is also a reflection of its attitude toward — or more appropriately its exhaustion with — both Israeli journalists and politicians, Mr. El-dar said.

He said most Israelis long ago stopped expecting anything new from their leaders, concluding that the peace process was dead and the domestic political situation was deadlocked.

Although the state-owned Israeli radio and television have almost a monopoly on the broadcasting of Hebrew- and Arabic-language information and entertainment in Israel, Israelis are by no means cut off from the world.

The army's radio station, Galei Zahal, is still operating and gives a Hebrew news bulletin every hour. All the newspapers are still being published. And Israeli citizens are entertained on their television screens by adjusting their antennas to pick up the new experimental channel in Israel, as well as Jordanian, Egyptian or Lebanese television.

But this creates its own problems. Israeli military officials are busy trying to find a way to resume the Arabic-language radio and television broadcasts because Arabs in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip are now listening exclusively to anti-Israeli Arabic radio stations for their information.

(Continued from Page 1)

that he smoked marijuana once as a college student in the 1960s and on a few occasions in the 1970s.

In a statement issued Thursday, Judge Ginsburg said: "Earlier today, I was asked whether I had ever used drugs. To the best of my recollection, once as a college student in the '60s, and then on a few occasions in the '70s, I used marijuana. That was the only drug I ever used. I have not used it since. It was a mistake, and I regret it."

Senators were split on whether

Mr. Reagan would be forced to withdraw a nominee whose confirmation he has championed as "vital" to the fight against crime.

"They're going to have to seriously consider whether they have a major problem," said Senator Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire, who voted for Judge Robert H. Bork, the president's first nominee. He added: "Quite frankly, they've had a problem from day one."

Some Republican senators sought to minimize the impact of the disclosure.

"It's a sad day if we're going to reject a man because he took a few puffs of marijuana," said Senator Rudy Boschwitz of Minnesota, chairman of the National Republican Senatorial Committee.

According to a Justice Department official, every attorney hired in recent years must answer in writing or in an interview whether he has ever used illegal drugs.

The official said that a deputy attorney general, D. Lowell Jensen,

who was in the Justice Department when Judge Ginsburg was hired in 1984 as deputy assistant attorney general for regulatory affairs, was "maniacal" about not hiring any lawyers who acknowledged having used drugs.

Federal law makes it a crime to make a false statement to federal officials on such questionnaires.

It could not be determined whether Judge Ginsburg was required to answer such a questionnaire.

It was not clear whether the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which is conducting a background investigation in connection with his nomination, had asked Judge Ginsburg if he had ever used illegal drugs.

Judge Ginsburg was a law student at the University of Chicago from 1970 to 1973, after which he served as a law clerk in Washington, first for the U.S. Court of Appeals and later for Justice Thurgood Marshall of the Supreme Court. From 1975 to 1983, he taught at Harvard Law School, a Republican political analyst

## Iceberg Breaks Off From Antarctica

Shoreline Is Altered by Loss of 100-Mile-Long Mass

By Lee Dyc

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — An iceberg nearly 100 miles long has broken loose from Antarctica, dramatically altering the frozen shoreline where Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd established his Little America base camp nearly six decades ago, the National Science Foundation has reported.

The iceberg broke off from the Ross Ice Shelf along the Bay of Whales. Scientists at the McMurdo Station, about 450 miles (728 kilometers) away, said the iceberg was so big that its departure would eliminate the bay as a geological feature.

"The size of the iceberg in human terms is staggering," Guy G. Guthridge, an official with the foundation, said Thursday in announcing the discovery, which was confirmed by satellite photos. "If you could somehow transport it to California and melt it, it would supply all the water needs of Los Angeles for the next 675 years."

The iceberg was believed to be 98 miles long and about 25 miles wide, giving it an area of 2,450 square miles (6,340 square kilometers).

Icebergs often break off from Antarctica, but officials said this chunk represents two to three times the normal amount of ice that breaks free in a year.

"That's a biggie," said James H. Zumberg, president of the University of Southern California and an expert on the Antarctic ice fields. "It's probably the largest in recent time."

It is not likely to pose much of a problem for ships, he noted, because "it's large enough for the ships to see it."

Scientists at the McMurdo Station were tracking the iceberg, but its size means that it will move very slowly as it eases south. In most cases, even the largest icebergs melt before they become a navigational hazard, according to Barclay Kamb, provost at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, California, and a geologist who specializes in the glacial sciences.

"The wind is the primary agent" that drives all icebergs, Mr. Kamb said, "but they don't move fast because they are so extensive and so deeply rooted in the ocean."

The National Science Foundation estimated Thursday that the recently discovered iceberg was at least 150 feet thick, and about 90 percent of that would hang below the surface, thus minimizing the driving force of the winds.

The Ross Ice Shelf, a giant sheet of floating ice from which the iceberg broke off, extends down from the rocky mainland

and is "about the size of the state of Texas," which has a land area of 262,970 square miles, according to Mr. Zumberg, a glaciologist who has studied the ice shelf since 1957.

Byrd, an explorer who is credited as the first man to fly over the North and South Poles, established his Little America base camp on the shelf during an expedition in 1928.

"The ice shelf itself is moving out to sea," Mr. Zumberg said, adding that it was being pushed by two glaciers on the mainland. "As the tides and the waves and the movement continues, those chunks break off and float out to sea."

He described Antarctica as "the birthplace of most of the icebergs in the world." The other primary source is Greenland, but the two regions produce very different icebergs. The icebergs from Greenland are rugged and mountainous, he said, whereas those from Antarctica are flat.

Mr. Kamb said that icebergs usually remain near the coast of Antarctica, but that that has not always been the case.

In 1978, an iceberg was deemed a hazard to the few ships that cross the South Atlantic, more than a decade after it broke off from Antarctica. Warmer waters eventually melted the iceberg.

## South Africa Executes 3, Ignores Plea From the UN

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PRETORIA — Three blacks, including an anti-apartheid activist, were hanged Friday in a Pretoria jail despite a United Nations Security Council plea for clemency for one of them.

The three had been convicted of murder.

Mlungisi Lufhondo, 21, a member of an activist youth movement, was found guilty of having taken part in the April 1986 killing of Patrick Jacobs, consul-general of the nominally independent black homeland of Ciskei, and a woman who was with him.

A spokesman for the Justice Ministry, Pieter Durandt, said Friday that there was nothing political about Mr. Lufhondo's crime. He said that Mr. Lufhondo and three other black youths were trying to steal Mr. Jacobs's car.

On Thursday, the Security Council urged Pretoria to spare Mr. Lufhondo to "avoid further aggravating the situation in the country."

The two others hanged Friday were common criminals, Mr. Durandt said.

The three executions brought to 131 the number of people hanged in South Africa since the beginning of the year. The total included 84 blacks, 41 of mixed race and six whites.

Meanwhile, the South African government reiterated Friday that remarks by a black nationalist prisoner freed after 23 years in prison could not be quoted.

Justice Minister H.J. Coetsee warned reporters that nothing that Govan Mbeki said could be recorded or published because he is a member of the Communist Party, a banned organization.

Mr. Coetsee authorized an expedition for Mr. Mbeki's news conference following his release on Thursday, but said it would remain in force from now on.

Mr. Mbeki, 77, embraced his wife on Friday for the first time since he and Nelson Mandela were imprisoned for life in 1964 on charges of treason. Both men are leaders of the outlawed African National Congress.

On Thursday, Mr. Mbeki said he remained committed to the ideals of the ANC, of the South African Communist Party and of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, or Spear of the Nation, which he helped to found.

(AP, UPI)

## ACCORD: Indirect Talks Proposed

(Continued from Page 1)

decree, which has been in effect for six years, many political and civil rights are restricted.

The total amnesty, according to a statement issued by Mr. Ortega's office, would apply to everyone convicted of violating the public security law, under which thousands of Nicaraguans have been convicted of anti-Sandinist acts.

The first news of the government's plans came several hours before Mr. Ortega's speech, at a meeting of the four-member Na-

tional Reconciliation Commission, which is responsible for overseeing compliance with the accord.

One member of the commission, Mauricio Diaz Davila, who represents opposition parties, called the government's new willingness to open indirect contacts with the contras "extremely important." But he said the government had still taken only "half a step."

**■ House Approves Aid**

Neil A. Lewis of The New York Times reported from Washington: The U.S. House of Representatives approved \$3.2 million Thursday in aid for the contras through Dec. 16.

The funds are not to be used for arms. A similar measure is expected to be approved by the Senate. Democratic opponents of further aid to the rebels have said they will oppose any aid beyond Dec. 16.

The money approved Thursday was included in a resolution that continues spending for government programs at the same levels as last year. The resolution was required to finance the operation of the federal government, since no budget has been agreed on.

Once the resolution is passed, Congress is likely to turn its attention to a spending resolution for the rest of the fiscal year, through the end of September. That resolution contains no money for the contras. An aide to the Democratic leadership said a vote on the second resolution is expected in the next several weeks and could turn into a showdown on whether to cut off aid to the contras for good.

**■ 19 Killed in Guatemala**

Thirteen Guatemalan government soldiers and six leftist guerrillas were killed early Friday in a clash in the western province of Quiché, Agence France-Presse reported from Guatemala City, quoting official sources.

It was the first major fighting reported in Guatemala since the Central American peace plan, signed Aug. 7 in Guatemala City, went into effect. Last month government and rebel representatives held inconclusive talks in Madrid.

## BASES: Spain Vows to Act

(Continued from Page 1)

stick to their original demand on the F-16s throughout the talks and would continue to do so. In return, they said, they have not brought up the U.S. air installations at Morón and Zaragoza and nine other smaller U.S. bases on Spanish soil.

A high-ranking aide to Prime Minister Felipe González said his position clearly to President Ronald Reagan before the negotiations began. Nonetheless, he said, U.S. negotiators have persisted in expecting Spanish concessions on the F-16s in return for the proposed concessions from Washington.

The government says it feels Spain's membership in NATO and the continued use of the other U.S. bases in Spain are sufficient counterparts to the disruption that would be caused by redeploying the F-16s outside Spain.

Mr. González won approval for Spain's membership in NATO in a referendum in March 1986 largely on a promise to stay out of the NATO military command and to reduce the U.S. military presence in the country.

Since then, his government has chosen the F-16s at Torroja as a measure of that reduction, pointing out that they are the only combat forces on Spanish soil.

## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Contemporary Sales Hearten Dealers

**International Herald Tribune**  
NEW YORK — Is the art market going to thrive on the stock market crash? One is entitled to ask the question in view of the astonishing performance of the two leading New York auction houses with their Contemporary Art sales this week.

On Tuesday night, Christie's sold 50 works of art in a single session that included 64 lots, for \$7,790,200. Only 14 lots found no buyer above their reserves resulting in a relatively moderate 23.4 percent failure rate in value. Dealers were pleased but held their breath. The big sale was coming up on Wednesday at Sotheby's with 96 works of far greater impact. During the night, the Tokyo Stock Exchange went down 13 percent. On Wednesday Wall Street ended 18 points below the previous day.

Yet, by the time Sotheby's sale came to its close, 80 of the 96 lots had been sold for \$17,661,600, with

a 21 percent failure rate in value. The collapse that so many dreaded had not taken place. Instead of reacting adversely to the stock exchange news, the Contemporary Art market was bouncing back.

Figures provide only part of the picture, so to speak. The crowds attending the sales were at least as revealing. The two auction houses were more packed than ever at any Contemporary Art sale. At Christie's, while the president, Christopher Burge, was conducting the sale in one room, the executive vice president, François Curjel, was doubling up in the other, shouting back bids over the loudspeaker.

At Sotheby's on Wednesday, the huge main room was filled to capacity.

And yet while the interest generated by the two Contemporary Art sales was enormous, the going was sticky. Christie's auction was the more difficult of the two. There were fewer very desirable pieces.

Above all, this was the first time that Contemporary Art was being tested on the open market since Black Monday, Oct. 19. Even the most experienced dealers were convinced that its previous success was largely tied to new money made on the stock exchange. Therefore, the

## SOURIN MELIKIAN

crisis was bound to take its toll. Tension was high as Burge opened the proceedings. Yet within minutes, it became clear that the worst would be spared. Lot 1, a delightful stainless steel sculpture by George Rickey titled "Wild Carrot," which does, indeed, look like a stylized metallic plant, was sold for \$13,200, 20 percent below the low estimate. Then came Milton Avery's enchanting landscape in watercolor on paper, "Dappled Hills," which is a kind of distant offshoot of Fauve art in a light-hearted mood with a touch of contrived naïveté. That went for \$33,000, the low estimate. "Indian Heat," a minor painting by Robert Motherwell, sold closer to the high estimate at \$19,800, and a standing mobile by Alexander Calder, "Over the Blue Tent," executed in 1960, was bought over the telephone for \$82,500, 40 percent above the high estimate. As a San Francisco "Abstraction," dated 1956, sold for \$209,000, Burge began to relax. The André Emmerich gallery acquired a Hans Hofmann for \$66,000, the high estimate, giving the impression that galleries were stepping in to support the market. Then came the first bad patch — three works in a row elicited no response. Hans Hofmann's "Two Pyramids," a bold abstraction in red, blue and green, dated 1952, remained unsold as the hammer fell at \$100,000, 50 percent below the estimate. Also unsold were a Joseph Cornell and a Robert Motherwell.

Burge went slightly pink, gulped and made a visible effort to pull himself together. A good, if smallish, abstract Jackson Pollock, "Number 26, 1949," exhibited in the retrospective here at the Museum of Modern Art and at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art in 1967, sold, but only just, for \$286,000. By the time the auction reached the first important painting, Francis Bacon's "Figure with 2 Owls," painted in 1963 and which has been seen in major exhibitions, a cautious mood had settled in. It was only by reducing the succeeding bids from \$100,000 to \$50,000 each that Burge got away with the Bacon at \$13.32 million.

Characteristically, those attending responded to low-priced works that carried household names, such as Alexander Calder's "Effet de Rouge Mobile," sold at a whopping \$121,000, but shunned an excellent quality abstract landscape by Milton Avery, "Red Sun," dated 1957. It is not the kind of Avery sought by conventional buyers.

The search for "safe" art was verified several times. Hofmann's "Reflection," dated 1957, for example, a purely abstract work in intense short strokes of yellow, red, green and blue, went well. It is illustrated in S. Hunter's monograph on the artist. And it was seen last fall in an important exhibition on Philadelphia collectors of contemporary art at the Philadelphia Museum of Art. It made a high price, at \$330,000. Later Fritz Glarner's "Relational Painting," an offshoot of Mondrian's work,

was pushed to a maximum by its glamorous provenance, the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden. It set a record for Glarner at \$154,000, doubling the high estimate.

At the same time, buyers were blatantly reluctant to follow high reserves, which, as the dealer André Emmerich remarked, were set earlier on the basis of the May sales "when the sky was the limit and everything would be worth more tomorrow." An important early Pollock of 1951, much exhibited, often reproduced in art books and illustrated on the catalogue cover, failed to sell at \$180,000, 30 percent below the low estimate. A Morris Louis missed its reserve by just one bid at \$280,000. Most significantly, several works sold on just one bid against the reserve.

Had Curjel not pleaded, "Can I have half a bid, please?" over the loudspeaker, Burge would not have got away with Bacon's "Study for Portrait of P. L. No. 1," sold for \$858,000.

When John Marion ascended his 18th century style auctioneer's pulpit at Sotheby's the next day, the mood of curiosity mixed with concern was almost physically palpable. There was none of the bubbling effervescence so noticeable in May when Contemporary Art was reaching its all-time high. The sale, which began with the leftovers of deceased dealers' estates, could easily have ended in failure. There was a surfeit of Willem de Kooning's bronzes, never the easiest things to sell, with their dark concretions halfway between a human figure and a tree stump. Only one of these failed. A confused noodle-like composition, "Untitled," done in 1978, went up to \$374,000, below the low estimate but still a handsome price. A particularly unattractive "Standing Figure" cast in 1984 realized a miraculous \$132,000. An infectious optimism mood started to spread, contaminating even professionals, one of whom paid \$385,000 for de Kooning's "Untitled V" as full of vibrating energy in its swaying strokes as the previous "Untitled" was dull.

His move may have goaded the next buyer who set a record as he paid \$396,000 for Malcolm Morley's "Day Fishing in Heraklion." The huge painting, neither well composed nor particularly remarkable for its craftsmanship or its brushwork, is reminiscent of tourism bureau posters with pretensions to modernity. It left hardened professionals as goggle-eyed and gape-mouthed as the school of fishes

in the upper corner. The next lot, Joan Mitchell's "Four Pairs," a random succession of blobs of green, white and blue that stops only because a painting has to stop somewhere, established a record for the artist at \$77,000. A monumental de Kooning bronze, "Seated Woman," cast in 1984, 147 inches long and 120 inches high (about 373 by 303 centimeters), might very well have been stranded. Sotheby's wisely let the bidder have it at \$352,000, way below the low estimate of \$495,000.

That auspicious start set the pace. Six of the next seven lots sold — all Dubuffets from the collection of Hope and Abraham Melamed.

As the third and main part of the auction proceeded, one could sense the mood being turned around from anxious reserve to cautious euphoria. Robert Rauschenberg's "Blackwater," sold for a record \$774,000. There was a sudden uptick with three works "passed" one after the other, but Mark Rothko's abstract painting No. 21 (1949) sold for \$616,000, whereas the artist's related composition — but in cold colors — had failed the day before at Christie's. A Jackson Pollock done around 1948, not unlike marbled paper on a huge scale, shot up to \$121 million. The most expensive Ellsworth Kelly realized \$119,000, and a small de Kooning "Green" brought \$2,035,000. It apparently sold at only one half bid — \$55,000 over the reserve, but it sold. A Morris Louis, "Castor and Pollux," set a record at \$495,000. It consists of nine vertical color strokes.

Towards the end Richard Estes' "Bus Reflections," a purely photographic interpretation of an urban landscape, drew timid applause from the room as it climbed to its record for the artist — \$484,000 — and sniggers from all the dealers I spoke to. But when it came to accounting for the sale process, many were speechless. "We couldn't have done it," a partner of André Emmerich's told me, though the André Emmerich Gallery has been doing a very brisk trade before and after Black Monday. Most leading dealers have — a fact that must be remembered when assessing Sotheby's fate. The difference is that at the auction bidders seemed to lose any sense of proportion. They acted as if they wanted to forget. They played with their paddles and John Marion, whose performance as the great auction wizard that he is was the best ever, directed the classroom as he saw fit. Brilliant, just brilliant. But probably little more than a bubble that could be burst at any moment.



Bacon's "Figure with 2 Owls," painted in 1963, fetched \$13.32 million.

## Renaissance in Berlin

By David Galloway

BERLIN — When recession slowed the wheels of German industry at the end of the 1970s, a number of ambitious urban renewal projects were shelved. One happy consequence was the reappraisal of existing structures. In the cultural area, which chronically suffers first from budget cuts, alternative uses are increasingly being found for existing spaces.

Instead of a costly new building, the avant-garde collection of Peter Ludwig, presented to the city of Aachen, will be housed in a former umbrella factory. Bonn's ambitious Kunstverein recently found new quarters in a renovated flower market. Dortmund's latest museum occupies a neoclassical savings bank. A private initiative called "New Art in Hamburg" has converted a factory into a dramatic, open interior space for contemporary art. Hannover has a thriving cultural center in a former distillery.

The architects Peter Busmann and Godfried Haber, who designed Cologne's grandiose Walraf-Richartz/Museum Ludwig, doubt they will see such assignments again in the near future. Today, the two architects are rebuilding the interior of Wuppertal's decrepit Von der Heydt Museum. "Such projects," says Busmann, "are an appropriate task for the end of the century."

Of all this artful recycling, no project has stimulated such contagious urban energy as Berlin's Pele-Leusden Gallery. At Fasanen Strasse 24 and 25, only a few steps from the bustling Kurfirstendamm, stand a pair of meticulously restored villas. They are among the few survivors of what counted, in the early 20th century, as one of the city's most cosmopolitan neighborhoods.

When the architect Hans Griesbach raised the slender six-story house there in 1891, many Berliners were scandalized. He had planted the narrow structure to abut the sidewalk and leave room for an extensive garden in the rear. In doing so, he set an example for the "modern" townhouses that would soon spread throughout the area known as Charlottenburg — "the new west" as it was then called.

Despite its historic significance, the war-damaged villa was repeatedly scheduled for demolition, then given a brief reprieve. A motley assortment of temporary tenants did nothing to improve the building's condition. It was ultimately boarded up while speculators considered possible uses for the property. Meanwhile, conservationists launched a vigorous campaign, which persuaded the powerful Deutsche Bank to intervene.

The Villa Griesbach and its temple-like neighbor were acquired by the bank and restored as a gift to the city. Griesbach's masterpiece was opened last year as the new home of the Pele-Leusden Gallery, while the adjacent property accommodates a Käthe Kollwitz Museum. Hans Pele-Leusden has long focused his activities on the German Expressionists and it is principally his private collection that fills the museum. In these expanded quarters, the gallery program has advanced to include contemporary artists.

"The new thrust was dictated by the house itself," says Bernd Schultz, who began working for the gallery in 1965 when he was a student. Today, he directs its commercial activities, supervises its auction house, and each fall arranges an antiques fair at Berlin's Orangerie. "It was utopian," says Schultz, "to think we could fill six floors with the kind of works by Klee or Nolde or Beckmann that we were used to offering." A pair of ingenious exhibitions inaugurated the new quarters and pointed the shift in course. The house was filled with "masterpieces" — one for each year in the life of the house, from 1891 to 1986. One-man shows for the German Ter Hell and the American George Rickey soon followed.

That savvy and unflinching sense for quality have also guided the latest venture into the auction market.

David Galloway is a writer and professor based in West Germany.

Twice a year, Pele-Leusden stages a two-day sale: art before 1945, then art after 1945. Five German dealers have pooled their resources to offer what they feel is a distilled, selective offering of first-class pieces, rather than a smorgasbord in which only a few isolated items really merit the appetite.

The next sale, on Dec. 11-12, includes a Picasso from 1899 and an exquisite work by Franz Marc from 1913. These "plums," Schultz insists, are by no means the exceptions. With an auctioneer wowed away from Sotheby's, the new enterprise has already established its credentials. And it offers guarantees virtually unknown to the trade. Should, within a year, any single catalogue detail be proved inaccurate, Berlin's youngest auction house offers a full refund of purchase price and commission.

The project inspired the city of West Berlin to rescue another ailing villa whose garden adjoins the Käthe Kollwitz Museum. The Literature House incorporates a bookshop, a hall for poetry readings, guest quarters for visiting writers, and a tasty "wintergarden" café whose specialties include a "Hemingway salad." Boutiques and galleries have also been moving into the Fasanen Strasse. The architect Hans Griesbach, who favored new solutions to old problems, would clearly approve of this neighborhood renaissance.

David Galloway is a writer and professor based in West Germany.

## ANTIQUES



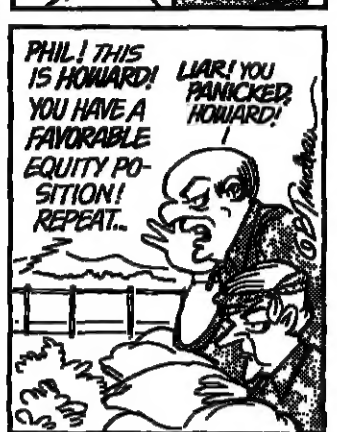
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## ADVERTISING SECTION

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## Prospects for Scientific and Technical Cooperation of the Soviet Union with Capitalist Countries

**W**e consider scientific and technical cooperation as part of the foreign economic activity of the state, which is an objective necessity, brought about at present by the demands of international division of labor and scientific and technological revolution. The policy of broad development of business cooperation with all the countries expresses the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence directed at raising the welfare of all the peoples, normalization of political climate, strengthening peace and security of all the states and peoples.

Speaking at the April (1985) Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev said the following about relations with capitalist countries:

"The Soviet Union advocates fruitful and all-round economic and scientific and technical cooperation based on the principles of mutual benefit and excluding any discrimination; the Soviet Union is ready to further broaden and deepen trade relations, to develop new forms of economic relations based on mutual interests in joint mastering scientific, technical and technological novelties, designing and building enterprises, and in the development of resources of new materials."

"Pursuing the question in this way, we have to closely look into the state of our foreign economic relations and examine them more thoroughly, with due regard for the prospects. In spite of international tensions, there exist favorable opportunities here. Approaches to mutually beneficial economic relations and foreign trade should be broad, large-scale and concentrated on the future."

This constitutes the gist of our foreign economic, (including scientific and technical relations with capitalist countries.)

## High Achievements

The scientific and technical and economic potential of our country has reached such a level that, in our view, at present there exists no problem that could not have been solved independently by Soviet science and technology. At the same time, the Soviet Union does not decline the advantages of international division of labor, favoring mutually beneficial scientific, technical, industrial, trade and economic cooperation.

High achievements of Soviet science and technology, great scientific discoveries both in fundamental and applied fields, and radically new solutions to a number of topical scientific problems cause great interest in scientific and business circles of the capitalist world. People there are well aware of outstanding achievements of our country in the field of peaceful use of atomic power, space, medicine and public health, and metallurgy, which are successfully employed in the West. Many capitalist countries adopt Soviet experience in laying pipelines, application of prefabricated reinforced concrete, electric welding, power transmission over long distances, prospecting for and refining and processing of oil, gas and shale, and operation of hydro and atomic power plants.

## Great Opportunities

Great opportunities for scientific exchange are offered within the framework of cooperation of the USSR Academy of Sciences with respective organizations of Western countries, as well as in the field of relations between universities and other higher institutions and scientific centers of Western Europe and America. This cooperation is directed at the realization of joint investigations and exchange of scientific information on a number of topical problems of fundamental and applied science.

Cooperation of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Soviet higher educational institutions with capitalist countries includes such subjects as solid-state physics, low-temperature physics, astrophysics, thermo-nuclear fusion, computer engi-

neering, microelectronics, me-trology and environmental control.

Broad cooperation of Soviet scientific organizations is effected with France, the FRG, Finland and Sweden in the field of space exploration (scientific projects Vesta, Samba, Fobos, Granat and Interball), cooperation being intended and agreed upon for the period ending in 1993-1995.

## Joint Research

Great joint research is being realized in the fields of biology, medicine and public health together with France, the USA, Finland, the FRG, Great Britain, Italy, Austria and Belgium.

At the same time it should be pointed out that on the side of the US administration and Japanese ruling circles there is a tendency to restrain contacts and scientific exchanges with Soviet scientists in a number of scientific fields and problems.

Scientific and technical cooperation of the Soviet Union with industrially developed capitalist countries is progressing along with trade and economic and industrial cooperation, both types of relations mutually complementing and stimulating each other. Over the last 15 years there have been developed not only traditional contacts of scientists, but scientific and technical cooperation of Soviet ministries, government departments and organizations with companies and firms of capitalist countries.

## The Framework

This cooperation is effected within the framework of joint research and pilot-design work, scientific and technical cooperation, sale and purchase of licenses and know-how, affording various scientific and technical services, tests of machines, instruments and materials and holding of scientific and technical seminars and symposia with the participation of Soviet and foreign specialists, representatives of organizations, companies and firms.

A key factor facilitating the development of scientific and technical relations of the USSR with countries of the capitalist world is industrial cooperation in the joint realization (design and construction) of large industrial projects, development of new industries, commercial plants, ways, etc. This form of foreign economic relations is very inviting, since it allows the partners to perform long-term planning. Besides, it is being constantly diversified according to the needs and possibilities of the partners. The policy of the 27th Congress of the CPSU for an intensive development of the Soviet economy has increased practical opportunities for involving Western partners in cooperation with the purpose of redesign, modernization and re-equipping of the operating enterprises, shops and separate commercial plants, such as VAZ, AZLK and large chemical plants and enterprises. Foreign firms are eager to start such cooperation, since it involves deliveries and installation of equipment and transfer of technologies and know-how. Besides, in the course of such cooperation, new technical solutions may arise with which partners can in the future jointly appear on the third countries' markets and continue cooperation.

Recent Developments

During the 80s we have been observing a certain development of industrial and scientific and technical cooperation of Soviet organizations with firms and corporations of capitalist countries, the cooperation providing for the development and joint production of new types of equipment and materials on a contractual basis, and in a number of cases, their concerned marketing. As examples of such cooperation one may cite cooperation with French and West German firms in the field of machine tool building and computer engineering, with Italian firms in the field of development of new technologies for chemical industry and chemical ma-

chine-building, with Finnish firms in shipbuilding, computer engineering, nuclear power and electrical engineering, with Austrian firms in the manufacture of welding equipment, etc. Quite often the basis for such cooperation is the joining of scientific and technological achievement obtained in fundamental research in the USSR with the advanced experimental and production basis of our foreign partners, particularly so in Western Europe.

## License Cooperation

License cooperation of the USSR with capitalist countries continues. A number of great achievements of Soviet science and technology are widely employed in commercial production in the West. Many firms and organizations of such countries as Japan, France, the USA, Great Britain and Italy have bought Soviet licenses for the technology of evaporative cooling of blast furnaces, underground gasification of coal, resistance welding of large-diameter pipes, electroslag remelting, licenses for the manufacture of Soviet drilling equipment, screw hydraulic downhole motors, silicone lenses and instruments for eye microsurgery, producing a system of computer-aided design of hybrid integrated circuits, a method for preparing polycarbonates, etc. In all, during the last two five-year periods, more than two thousand Soviet licenses were sold to foreign countries.

The range of technical ideas covered by the licenses embraces almost all the fields of science and technology, from the technology of preparing food products and producing medical equipment, apparatus and instruments to large-scale processes in metallurgy and MHD electric power-plant projects. This "industry of ideas" is open for mutually beneficial exchanges with all states.

## Objective Reality

As is known, in the early 80s the US administration, as well as the governments of some other countries, which in our view violated provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, took a number of measures to reduce scientific and technical exchanges and trade with the USSR, particularly in those fields which the US administration deemed "strategic." However, time has shown that such measures failed to be particularly detrimental to our country. Many scientific and technical and industrial problems of vital importance are being successfully solved on our own. To settle separate problems, other partners have

been found among the number of firms of those countries whose governments adhere to more realistic positions in business relations with the USSR. Beneficial commercial contracts have gone to French, West German, Italian, Finnish and Austrian companies and firms, whereas the firms of Great Britain, Japan and, particularly, of the USA have suffered losses when they lost these contracts. Objective reality of international division of labor is that economic and scientific and technical cooperation abhors a vacuum. And it will be so in the future, too.

## Reliability

The saving of corporations and firms of the capitalist world for developing and deepening trade, economic, scientific and technical relations with the USSR can also be explained by the fact that the USSR has a high reputation as a reliable partner. Our country has always accurately fulfilled its obligations under agreements and contracts. The planned nature of our economy makes it possible to develop these relations on a long-term basis. It is no accident that, despite what we regard as the discriminating measures taken by the US administration, 51 American firms (including such well-known corporations as General Electric, Monsanto, Du Pont de Nemours, Dresser Industries and some others) did not abandon the earlier concluded agreements on scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union, but, on the contrary, prolonged the terms of those agreements till 1990 and beyond.

## Prerequisites

What are the prerequisites for the prospect of successful development of scientific and technical cooperation of the USSR with industrially developed capitalist countries?

First, it should be pointed out that such a prospect is brought about and supported by the accelerated development of the Soviet economy within the next 10-15 years. This circumstance objectively broadens the supply and demand for export and import of goods, technical ideas and services.

Secondly, there is a widely developed contractual-legal basis of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and countries of the capitalist world. This basis includes 67 intergovernmental agreements on scientific, technical and economic cooperation, 22 long-term programs signed at the governmental level on cooperation in the field of economy, industry, science and technology, and

more than 300 agreements on scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR ministries and government departments and organizations and firms of the capitalist world.

No less important are the traditional relations established between the Soviet and capitalist partners.

There is one more factor that will actively and positively affect the development of economic, scientific and technical exchange. This is the course of our party for restructuring the economic control mechanism, including foreign economic activity. In this connection, with reference to the questions of economic, scientific and technical cooperation with foreign countries, attention should be drawn to the question of raising independence and responsibility of amalgamations and enterprises of the Soviet Union.

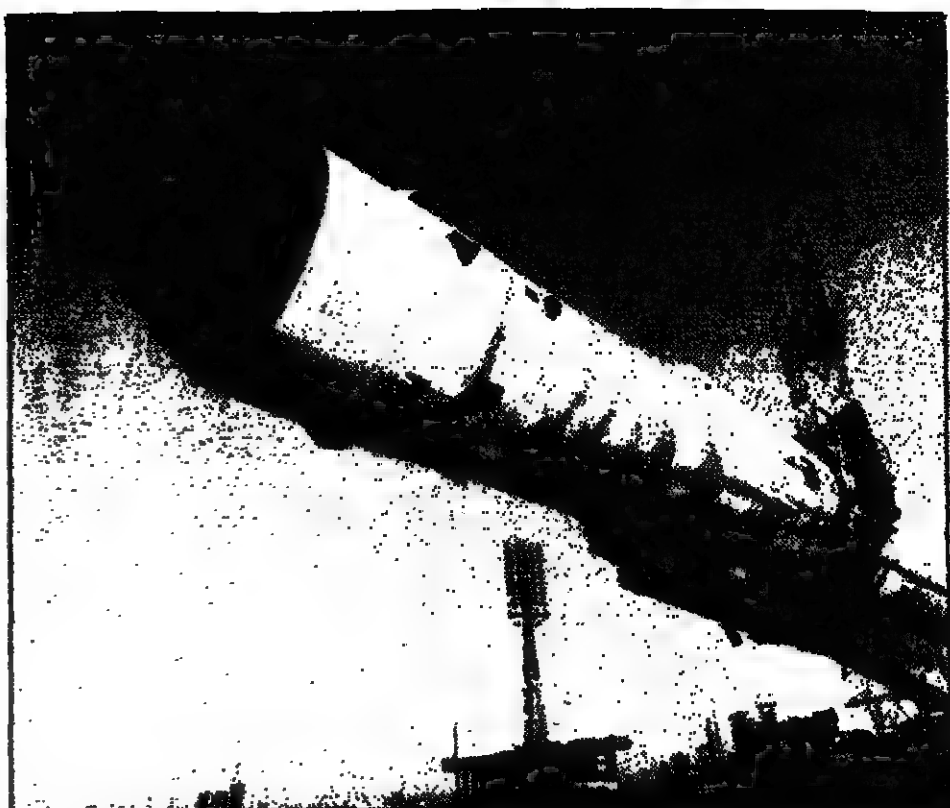
## Mutual Benefit

The USSR's law on the state enterprise (amalgamation), Article 19, reads as follows: "The enterprise realizes economic relations with firms of capitalist and developing countries on the principles of mutual benefit and equal rights. The basic forms of development of such relations are production and scientific and technical cooperation on a long-term and equitable basis, as well as the setting up of joint enterprises and industries."

It should be taken into consideration that state enterprises can now, for the purposes of technical re-equipment and modernization, carry out research and development work, set up their own foreign trade firms, and import necessary products at the expense of their own hard currency fund and credit sums, i.e. the law grants an enterprise the right to financial support of its foreign economic activity. This should ensure high efficiency of cooperation and guaranteed interests of foreign partners, thus forming favorable prerequisites for further development of scientific and technical cooperation of the USSR with capitalist countries.

Touching upon international aspects of the question under consideration, it may be pointed out that the framework of international economic, scientific and technical cooperation may also be considerably broadened in the future, provided respective agreements between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the European Economic Community are concluded.

—Boris Tolstykh, Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology



The Proton rocket, one of the most powerful to date, is capable of putting a payload of 20 tons into a low near-terrestrial orbit.

## Soviet Space Facilities for Export

**I**NFORMATION transmitted by space vehicles is finding a multitude of ever more rewarding uses in the world economy, with the result that a commercial market of space facilities and services has grown up over the past few years.

A leading space power, the Soviet Union has accumulated rich experience in the development, production and utilization of space equipment for various economic needs.

The Meteor artificial earth satellites, for instance, have been regularly photographing the Earth's surface and cloud cover for over 15 years now. This research serves a number of practical purposes, including weather forecasting over vast territories. On one circuit a Meteor gathers information from an area constituting 20 percent of the Earth's surface.

Satellites of the Kosmos series investigate the ocean and relay information about sea and ice conditions and areas affected by storms and air temperature abnormalities.

Our space vehicles carry equipment for the remote sounding of the Earth's surface. The wealth of information accumulated is invaluable to agriculture, forestry, geology, etc.

The Salyut orbital stations (and more recently the Mir complex) are used for intense research in various fields of medicine, biology, materials science and biotechnology.

The Spley and Zarya industrial units, mounted on board automatic and manned space vehicles, are used to conduct unique experiments and to endow semi-conducting materials with properties unattainable on earth. The Kaushan unit produces expensive active biological preparations in conditions of zero gravity.

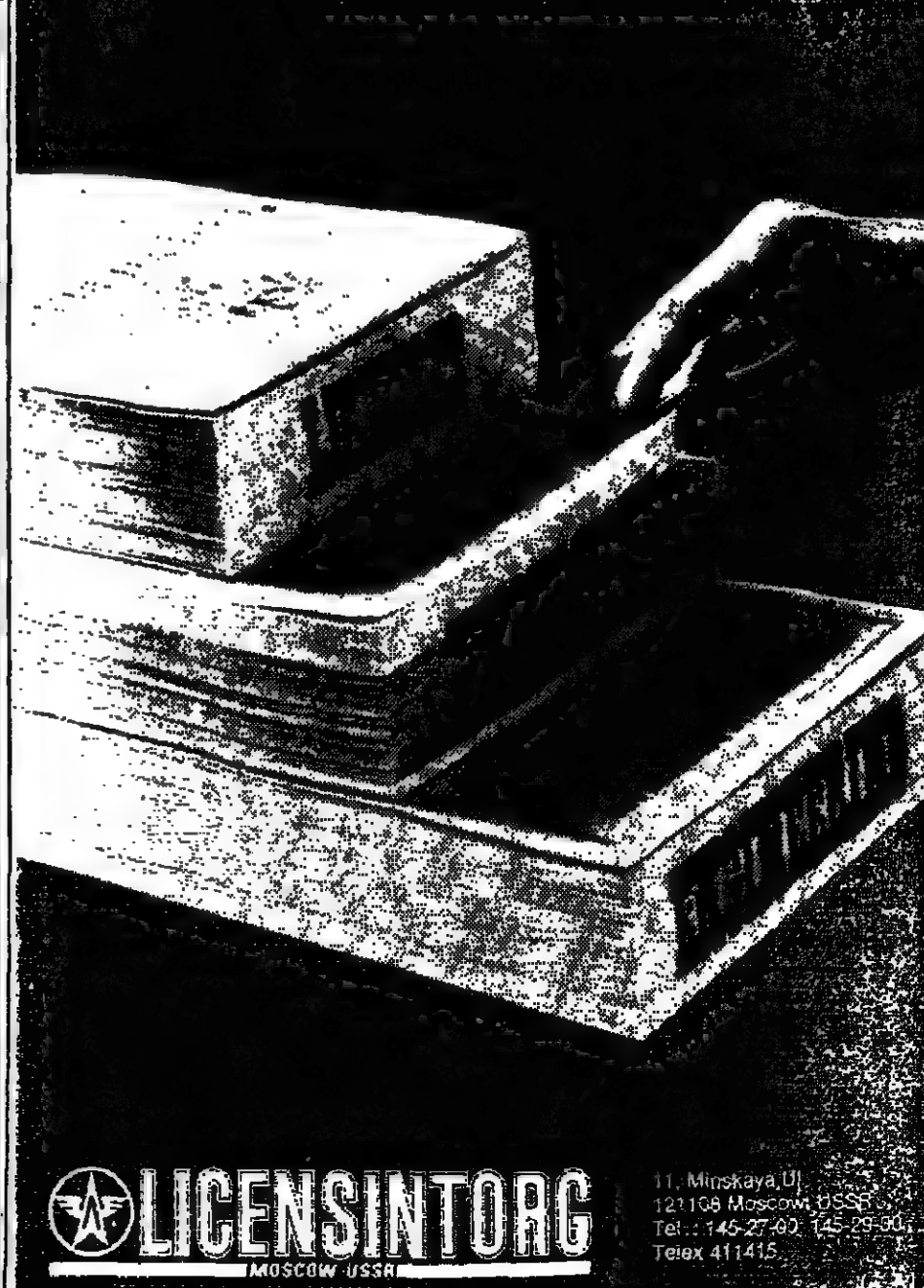
At present the USSR is offering foreign countries and international bodies a number of services in the field of space technology, including the launching of foreign artificial earth satellites by Soviet carrier rockets; the leasing of the Gorkon Soviet communications satellites in user-specified points of the stationary orbit; the survey of individual countries' territories from space and the sale of information obtained by remote sounding; the production or purification of materials in space using Soviet equipment and the accommodation of foreign equipment on board Soviet space vehicles for this purpose.

A few words about the Soviet carrier rockets offered for commercial launchings. First of all it must be said that they have a reputation for efficient performance. The Soyuz three-stage carrier rocket, for instance, launches manned and unmanned spacecrafts into orbit; it does well on its own or as part of the Salyut and Mir orbital complexes. The Vertikal two-stage carrier rocket, fitted with a retrievable instrument container, has a 15-year record of successful use in atmospheric and solar radiation research. The Proton, one of the most powerful rockets to date, can take a payload of 20 tons to low round-the-earth orbits, and about two tons to stationary orbits. From time to time Proton rockets have launched the Salyut and Mir orbital stations, the Luna, Venera, Mars and Vega interplanetary probes and the Raduga, Gorkon and Ekan communications and television satellites.

Services using Soviet space technology are available from V/O Licensintorg, 11 Minskaya St., 121108 Moscow. Telex: 411415. Negotiations on technical matters are arranged by Glavkosmos USSR, 9 Krasnoproletarskaya Ul., 103030 Moscow. Telex: 411879.

—Dmitry Polosayev, Department Head, National Space Administration of the USSR (Glavkosmos)

## Licenses for achievements of Soviet science and technologies



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SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7-8, 1987

ECONOMIC SCENE

Secret to Fed's Pumping  
Is Knowing When to Stop

By ROBERT D. HERSHEY JR.

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve, in its efforts to head off a recession, may have to keep pouring lavish amounts of money into the U.S. economy for several months, various economists and analysts maintain. The infusion, which almost certainly extends well beyond amounts needed to support battered stock-market professionals and the banking system, suggest that credit will be plentiful this winter and that interest rates will edge down.

But already some analysts are beginning to worry that Alan Greenspan, the Fed's new chairman, and his colleagues at the U.S. central bank will provide too much money for too long, and bring back dangerously high levels of inflation.

"The dilemma Greenspan faces is providing sufficient liquidity to avoid defaults and to bring market calm while not overexpanding to the point of increasing inflation," said Mickey D. Levy, the chief economist at Fidelity Bank in Philadelphia.

Mr. Levy is a monetarist, a student of the school of economists that puts primary emphasis on changes in the money supply as a determinant of economic activity. Consequently, monetarists are usually the first to see dangers from any unusual expansion or contraction of the money supply.

Yet it is widely agreed that Mr. Greenspan does seem to have some room to maneuver as he deals with one of the gravest economic situations ever confronted by U.S. policy makers.

In the six months before the Oct. 19 collapse of stock prices, the event that prompted an overnight shift in Fed policy, the U.S. money supply, or M-1, grew at a rate of less than 3 percent, far below the levels of recent years.

Moreover, Mr. Greenspan no longer seems a captive of what had been the Reagan administration's policy of defending the dollar by keeping it from falling too sharply. A principal defense was to raise interest rates by tightening the money supply.

The turning point, of course, was the stock market collapse, a shock that radically altered the political-economic calculus. Recession supplanted inflation as policy makers' biggest fear.

AS HE proceeds, Mr. Greenspan and his colleagues may benefit in a presidential election year from a political bias that makes it much easier to accept the risks of excessive monetary ease than the opposite risks of recession.

Mr. Greenspan enjoys nearly perfect marks for his performance since the crash — the Fed's response was immediate, visible and open-handed — but he has been criticized by some for what he did during his first two months after taking over for Paul A. Volcker in August.

In early September, Mr. Greenspan raised the Fed's discount rate by half of a percentage point, to 6 percent. The Fed said this action was needed to nip potential inflation.

Before long, however, Mr. Greenspan began to assert on television, before Congress and elsewhere that inflation was nowhere to be seen.

No one can tell whether Mr. Greenspan and his colleagues will know when to turn off the money machine. But to some the odds are poor.

"I'm more pessimistic," said Debra J. Bredael, an economist for Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago. "The Fed tends to err in the direction it's going."

Kuwaitis  
Said to  
Buy in BP

Group's Stake  
Is Put at 4.9%

By Warren Giedler

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A London-based Kuwaiti investment group appears to have acquired a minority stake in British Petroleum Co. through market purchases, BP officials said Friday.

The BP official said he had no independent confirmation of reports that the Kuwait Investment Office, which manages much of the Kuwaiti government's overseas equity portfolio, had acquired a 4.9 percent interest in BP through purchases of new partly paid shares valued at about 80 pence each.

Officials of the Kuwait Investment Office were unavailable for comment. The BP official said that he believed the reports of a purchase by the Kuwait Investment Office to be true but that he did not know how large the holding was.

He said that a 4.9 percent stake would be valued at around \$50 million (\$1.51 billion) at market prices. Such an investment would be among the largest single stakes in BP owned by private investors.

The British government opted last week to continue with a £7.2 billion offering of BP shares despite the recent plunge in stock market prices.

Much of the stock was left with underwriters after millions of small investors shunned the issue. Industry sources speculated that the minority stake had been sold to the Kuwaiti investors by one of the underwriters, possibly American, which took up their pledged subscription at a substantial loss.

At 80 pence, the partly paid shares represent a discount of 40 pence to the government's 120 pence application price for new BP shares. Two further installments of 105 pence on the partly paid shares are due in 1988 and 1989.

Partly paid BP shares were trading late Friday at 78 pence, down 2 pence, on the London Stock Exchange.

BP stock appears a bargain to London analysts who believe the giant British energy conglomerate has a strong potential for growth.



Thomas C. Theobald of Continental Illinois argues for wider banking powers.



Henry Kaufman of Salomon Brothers wants unwinding, lending kept apart.

Banking Deregulation Reconsidered  
Market Plunge Raises Concerns Over Diversification

By Robert A. Bennett

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The stock market's turmoil in recent weeks is raising new questions about the pace of banking industry deregulation, especially the move into investment banking.

The issue is highlighted by two developments stemming from the plunge: an estimated \$90 million loss absorbed by Continental Illinois Corp. after buying out its options-clearing subsidiary, and a rethinking by First Chicago Corp. of its plan to buy a big stake in a prominent Canadian investment house.

"The events of the past weeks have been an eye opener for commercial bankers who have viewed the capital markets as less risky than traditional commercial banking," said James J. McDermott Jr., senior vice president of Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, a securities firm that specializes in bank stocks.

Amid a deregulatory environment, many commercial bankers have been lobbying for the repeal of the Glass-Steagall Act of 1933, which separates commercial banking, which involves lending, from investment bank-

ing, which involves acting as a middleman between those needing money and those willing to lend or invest it.

To many in the financial world, the decision by Continental Illinois to buy First Options of Chicago, described by Continental's chairman as a "broker's

earnings depended on fees rather than on interest from loans, the purchase seemed fairly risk-free.

As subsequent events have shown, that assumption could not have been further from the truth. After the tumble in stock prices, many of First Options' clients were unable to meet their payments, money that First Options needed to pay its obligations.

To avoid creating more chaos in an already panicky market, Continental violated an agreement with its regulators and channeled hundreds of millions of dollars into First Options to keep it afloat, producing a big loss for the bank holding company.

The concerns raised by the First Options situation were heightened by the troubling given many investment banks by the stock market's plunge. Several smaller firms already have become insolvent, and it is widely thought that others will follow.

Even First Chicago, which owns First National Bank of Chicago, is reconsidering its plan to invest \$200 million for a 35

See BANKING, Page 15

Many bankers contend that traditional lending is actually riskier than acting as a middleman.

broker," seemed a smart step toward offering both kinds of banking.

The acquisition last year enabled the bank, which the government had rescued from failure in 1984, to diversify from its barely break-even deposit-and-loan business into the potentially more profitable activity of clearing trades on the volatile options exchanges. Because First Op-

continued to soar against the dollar. The mark continued to fall against the franc on Friday, closing in Paris at 3.3990 to the mark, against 3.4090 on Thursday.

Mr. Horne said the French, in effect, forced the Germans either to cut interest rates or revalue the mark by letting the West German currency rise to the upper limit of

its intervention range against the franc. In that situation, under EMS rules, the nation with the stronger currency is obliged to intervene to relieve the pressure.

"The conservatives don't want a devaluation before the French presidential election is held in May," he said.

Finance Minister Edouard Balladur of France and Mr. Stoenberg said the cooperation would continue. But in West Germany, economists were also skeptical about how long it is likely to last.

"Whether the EMS will be stable for very long is highly questionable," said Hermann Rempfer, an economist with BHF-Bank in Frankfurt.

"But this shows the Bundesbank is willing to act. It also shifts the focus back to where it should be, the United States. For these moves to have any endurance, they must be followed soon by substantial cuts in the U.S. budget deficit."

Foreign exchange traders were harsher in their judgment.

"The Bundesbank had to do something to avoid a disaster and they did as little as possible," said a dealer for a Frankfurt bank.

"The EMS will be stable, maybe into next week. But let's be honest, until the dollar is stable, nothing. That includes this French-German cooperation."

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	1 Unit of Foreign Currency = U.S. Dollars
Australian dollar	1.2885
British pound	1.6125
Canadian dollar	1.2515
Deutsche mark	1.7815
French franc	6.5595
Italian lira	2036.26
Japanese yen	163.60
Swiss franc	1.4835
West German mark	1.7815

Changes in London, Tokyo and Zurich. Rates in other centers. New York closing rates. (Source: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo), IMF (SDR), BAH (dollar, rival, dollar), Goshawk (franc). Other data from Reuters and other sources.)

Other Dollar Values	Per \$1 U.S. Dollar = Foreign Currency
Australian dollar	0.7765
British pound	0.6198
Canadian dollar	0.7968
Deutsche mark	0.5615
French franc	0.1536
Italian lira	0.0049
Japanese yen	0.0061
Swiss franc	0.6756
West German mark	0.5615

Source: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo), IMF (SDR), BAH (dollar, rival, dollar), Goshawk (franc). Other data from Reuters and other sources.

Forward Rates	30-day	60-day	90-day	180-day
British pound	1.6125	1.6125	1.6125	1.6125
Deutsche mark	1.7815	1.7815	1.7815	1.7815

Source: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo), IMF (SDR), BAH (dollar, rival, dollar), Goshawk (franc). Other data from Reuters and other sources.

Interest Rates

Rate	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
U.S. Treasury bill	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%
U.S. Treasury note	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%
U.S. Treasury bond	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%

Source: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo), IMF (SDR), BAH (dollar, rival, dollar), Goshawk (franc). Other data from Reuters and other sources.

Key Money Rates	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
U.S. Treasury bill	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%
U.S. Treasury note	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%
U.S. Treasury bond	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%

Source: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo), IMF (SDR), BAH (dollar, rival, dollar), Goshawk (franc). Other data from Reuters and other sources.

Asian Dollar Deposits	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
U.S. Treasury bill	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%
U.S. Treasury note	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%
U.S. Treasury bond	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%

Source: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo), IMF (SDR), BAH (dollar, rival, dollar), Goshawk (franc). Other data from Reuters and other sources.

U.S. Money Market Funds	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
U.S. Treasury bill	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%
U.S. Treasury note	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%
U.S. Treasury bond	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%

Source: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo), IMF (SDR), BAH (dollar, rival, dollar), Goshawk (franc). Other data from Reuters and other sources.

Depth and Effect of Bonn-Paris Cooperation Are Questioned

By Ferdinand Prottzman

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — French and West German financial officials began bailing their coordinated interest-rate shifts of Thursday as the market's plunge in recent weeks is raising new questions about the pace of banking industry deregulation, especially the move into investment banking.

The issue is highlighted by two developments stemming from the plunge: an estimated \$90 million loss absorbed by Continental Illinois Corp. after buying out its options-clearing subsidiary, and a rethinking by First Chicago Corp. of its plan to buy a big stake in a prominent Canadian investment house.

"The events of the past weeks have been an eye opener for commercial bankers who have viewed the capital markets as less risky than traditional commercial banking," said James J. McDermott Jr., senior vice president of Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, a securities firm that specializes in bank stocks.

Amid a deregulatory environment, many commercial bankers have been lobbying for the repeal of the Glass-Steagall Act of 1933, which separates commercial banking, which involves lending, from investment bank-

ing, which involves acting as a middleman between those needing money and those willing to lend or invest it.

To many in the financial world, the decision by Continental Illinois to buy First Options of Chicago, described by Continental's chairman as a "broker's

earnings depended on fees rather than on interest from loans, the purchase seemed fairly risk-free.

As subsequent events have shown, that assumption could not have been further from the truth. After the tumble in stock prices, many of First Options' clients were unable to meet their payments, money that First Options needed to pay its obligations.

To avoid creating more chaos in an already panicky market, Continental violated an agreement with its regulators and channeled hundreds of millions of dollars into First Options to keep it afloat, producing a big loss for the bank holding company.

The concerns raised by the First Options situation were heightened by the troubling given many investment banks by the stock market's plunge. Several smaller firms already have become insolvent, and it is widely thought that others will follow.

Even First Chicago, which owns First National Bank of Chicago, is reconsidering its plan to invest \$200 million for a 35

See BANKING, Page 15

continued to soar against the dollar. The mark continued to fall against the franc on Friday, closing in Paris at 3.3990 to the mark, against 3.4090 on Thursday.

Mr. Horne said the French, in effect, forced the Germans either to cut interest rates or revalue the mark by letting the West German currency rise to the upper limit of

its intervention range against the franc. In that situation, under EMS rules, the nation with the stronger currency is obliged to intervene to relieve the pressure.

"The conservatives don't want a devaluation before the French presidential election is held in May," he said.

Finance Minister Edouard Balladur of France and Mr. Stoenberg said the cooperation would continue. But in West Germany, economists were also skeptical about how long it is likely to last.

"Whether the EMS will be stable for very long is highly questionable," said Hermann Rempfer, an economist with BHF-Bank in Frankfurt.

"But this shows the Bundesbank is willing to act. It also shifts the focus back to where it should be, the United States. For these moves to have any endurance, they must be followed soon by substantial cuts in the U.S. budget deficit."

Foreign exchange traders were harsher in their judgment.

"The Bundesbank had to do something to avoid a disaster and they did as little as possible," said a dealer for a Frankfurt bank.

"The EMS will be stable, maybe into next week. But let's be honest, until the dollar is stable, nothing. That includes this French-German cooperation."

A Recession Can't Fix Trade Gap, Study Says

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States faces large trade deficits and ever higher foreign debt well into the next decade, a study by the Congressional Budget Office shows.

The study, issued Thursday, indicated that a modest trade surplus was attainable by 1990, but only under a possibly unlikely combination of circumstances: a recession, a more rapidly falling dollar and faster growth overseas as well as changes in foreign tastes favoring U.S. exports.

Edward M. Gramlich, acting director of the Budget Office, told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress that U.S. foreign debt could "surge dramatically" to more

than \$1 trillion from the \$400 billion projected by the end of 1987.

Without a clear path toward both deficit reduction and debt stabilization, he said, foreigners might eventually start pulling money out of the United States.

"In recent weeks, we have seen what a loss of investor confidence can do to world stock markets," he told the legislators. "If foreign investors lose confidence in the United States because the current account deficit refuses to fall, we could see similar effects on foreign exchange markets."

The U.S. trade deficit gets little relief from a recession or from faster growth overseas, according to the report. A recession, according to the study, would decrease the deficit in 1992 by only \$9 billion from the \$176.6 billion that the

budget office says the shortfall would otherwise be.

Mr. Gramlich said that a recession reduced income only temporarily, causing lower imports.

The budget office found that, even if foreign growth were 1 percent faster, the trade deficit would be reduced by only one-fourth, or \$44 billion, by 1992.

The biggest impact comes from a falling dollar, budget office numbers show. A dollar devaluation of an additional 15 to 20 percent that takes place by the end of 1988 would lead to a reduction in the deficit of \$120 billion by 1992.

"Of all the individual developments we investigated, the effect of faster dollar depreciation was the most powerful," Mr. Gramlich said.

For a Money Manager, the Early Bird Approach

By Anise C. Wallace

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — J. Richard Walton, a professional money manager who invests in U.S. stocks, is now beginning his business days with a 6 A.M. telephone call to London from his home in Irvington, N.Y.

On Thursday he learned that Japanese institutions were selling U.S. stocks and that the dollar was again under attack in the currency markets, factors he would have to consider in deciding whether to buy or sell stocks during one of the most turbulent times in financial history.

The tumbling dollar, the action of central banks around the world and the role of international investors are critical issues facing Mr. Walton and others who manage U.S. pension fund portfolios valued at \$2 billion.

Mr. Walton, 46, is president of Morgan Grenfell Capital Management, a New York subsidiary of the British investment bank. His firm invests a total of \$300 million for clients that include European and Middle Eastern governments and U.S. pension funds.

For the most part, Mr. Walton feels the stock market crisis that began in mid-October is behind him. He is not so frantic as he was two weeks ago, when many of the smaller, over-the-counter stocks in his clients' accounts were sinking and the market makers were not even answering their telephones. Today, there are more buyers than sellers in the market.

Before the market's collapse, his clients' portfolios were up about 40 percent. They have now given up most of those gains. At present, the firm's largest holdings are in the engineering and mining group Fluor Corp., the power tools and household products group Black & Decker, Allegis Corp., the parent of United Airlines, the food and restaurant group General Mills, and the engineering and financial services company Hensley Group.

Still, Mr. Walton said that at least two developments, lower corporate earnings or higher interest rates, would cause him to pull out of stocks or reshape his portfolio with "bear market stocks."

Even in a bull market, Wall Street is unforgiving of negative

earnings surprises, he noted. For example, in August, when the Dow Jones industrial average was scaling new heights, The Gap clothing stores reported that earnings would be less than robust. Waves of selling swamped the stock, cutting the share price in half.

As for interest rates, if they began climbing, "I'd be gone," Mr. Walton said. "I'd either be out of the market, in part, or in much different stocks" — issues with higher yields.

But for now Mr. Walton is very much in the market. By 7:30 A.M. Thursday, after he arrived at his office, he again talked to the London office. By 9:30 he had called a meeting with his trader and six of the firm's eight portfolio managers and analysts.

The meeting began with a report from Michael Murphy, the firm's trader. His day had started with a 5 A.M. telephone call from London. Among other things, he reported that Chase Manhattan Bank had lowered its prime rate. Still, the overall mood among traders, Mr. Murphy said, was bearish.

"The bearishness has gotten to a point where it's almost bullish," he said, taking a contrarian view. "I haven't heard anyone with a bullish scenario."

Mr. Murphy then discussed the improved liquidity in the smaller stocks, which account for almost two-thirds of Morgan Grenfell's assets.

Then the analysts reviewed the stocks in the industry sectors they cover. Since the market's collapse, the firm has been "upgrading" its smaller stocks, selling issues of companies that are not industry leaders and buying those with strong balance sheets. It has also cut back on retailing issues and increased its technology holdings.

Back at the office after a working lunch, Mr. Walton was buoyed by a 40-point gain in the Dow. He spent the rest of the afternoon reading reports. Mr. Walton says he likes the shortened trading hours that the exchanges imposed. Institutional salesmen are leaving early, giving him more time to read.

With the crisis easing, Mr. Walton has also had time to look

ahead. He sees, among other things, that the dollar should stabilize. It has tumbled nearly 30 percent against the yen since early 1985, and he said, market corrections in any commodity often result in a 50 percent pullback.

Given that outlook, almost all of the firm's clients' assets are

invested in stocks. The hope is that the stock market is settling into a trading range in which the Dow average will move between 1,700 and 2,200.

"Until we see some sign that we're going to break out of this tunnel, we'll remain bullish," Mr. Murphy said.

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U.S. Jobless Rate  
Edges Up to 6%,  
First Rise in Year

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S. unemployment rate inched up to 6 percent in October — the first increase in 13 months — even though more than 500,000 jobs were created and manufacturing employment showed strong gains, the government said Friday.

The Labor Department's survey of households showed 415,000 more Americans at



NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Houlihan	40000	29 1/2	29 1/2	0	
Philips	35000	19 1/2	19 1/2	0	
GenCorp	25000	29 1/2	29 1/2	0	
GenCorp	25000	29 1/2	29 1/2	0	
GenCorp	25000	29 1/2	29 1/2	0	
GenCorp	25000	29 1/2	29 1/2	0	
GenCorp	25000	29 1/2	29 1/2	0	
GenCorp	25000	29 1/2	29 1/2	0	
GenCorp	25000	29 1/2	29 1/2	0	
GenCorp	25000	29 1/2	29 1/2	0	

Market Sales	
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	23,390,000
NYSE prev. close	23,370,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	1,700,000
NYSE prev. close	1,700,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	1,700,000
NYSE prev. close	1,700,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	1,700,000
NYSE prev. close	1,700,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	1,700,000
NYSE prev. close	1,700,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	1,700,000
NYSE prev. close	1,700,000

NYSE Index				
Composite	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	143.12	142.88	142.88	-0.24
NYSE	143.12	142.88	142.88	-0.24
NYSE	143.12	142.88	142.88	-0.24
NYSE	143.12	142.88	142.88	-0.24
NYSE	143.12	142.88	142.88	-0.24

Friday's  
**NYSE**  
Closing  
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary		
Class	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	27 1/2	0
Declined	27 1/2	0
Unchanged	27 1/2	0
Utilities	27 1/2	0
Transport	27 1/2	0
Finance	27 1/2	0
Insurance	27 1/2	0
Real Estate	27 1/2	0
Commodities	27 1/2	0
Energy	27 1/2	0
Metals	27 1/2	0
Chemicals	27 1/2	0
Electronics	27 1/2	0
Telecom	27 1/2	0
Biotech	27 1/2	0
Pharmaceuticals	27 1/2	0
Food & Beverage	27 1/2	0
Textiles	27 1/2	0
Apparel	27 1/2	0
Automotive	27 1/2	0
Transportation	27 1/2	0
Media	27 1/2	0
Recreation	27 1/2	0
Healthcare	27 1/2	0
Technology	27 1/2	0
Services	27 1/2	0
Other	27 1/2	0

NASDAQ Index			
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Year
Advanced	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Declined	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Unchanged	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Utilities	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Transport	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Finance	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Insurance	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Real Estate	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Commodities	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Energy	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Metals	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Chemicals	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Electronics	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Telecom	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Biotech	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Pharmaceuticals	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Food & Beverage	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Textiles	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Apparel	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Automotive	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Transportation	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Media	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Recreation	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Healthcare	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Technology	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Services	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Other	27 1/2	0	27 1/2

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Houlihan	40000	29 1/2	29 1/2	0	
Philips	35000	19 1/2	19 1/2	0	
GenCorp	25000	29 1/2	29 1/2	0	
GenCorp	25000	29 1/2	29 1/2	0	
GenCorp	25000	29 1/2	29 1/2	0	
GenCorp	25000	29 1/2	29 1/2	0	
GenCorp	25000	29 1/2	29 1/2	0	
GenCorp	25000	29 1/2	29 1/2	0	
GenCorp	25000	29 1/2	29 1/2	0	
GenCorp	25000	29 1/2	29 1/2	0	

Dow Jones Bond Averages		
Class	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	27 1/2	0
Declined	27 1/2	0
Unchanged	27 1/2	0
Utilities	27 1/2	0
Transport	27 1/2	0
Finance	27 1/2	0
Insurance	27 1/2	0
Real Estate	27 1/2	0
Commodities	27 1/2	0
Energy	27 1/2	0
Metals	27 1/2	0
Chemicals	27 1/2	0
Electronics	27 1/2	0
Telecom	27 1/2	0
Biotech	27 1/2	0
Pharmaceuticals	27 1/2	0
Food & Beverage	27 1/2	0
Textiles	27 1/2	0
Apparel	27 1/2	0
Automotive	27 1/2	0
Transportation	27 1/2	0
Media	27 1/2	0
Recreation	27 1/2	0
Healthcare	27 1/2	0
Technology	27 1/2	0
Services	27 1/2	0
Other	27 1/2	0

NYSE Diary		
Class	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	27 1/2	0
Declined	27 1/2	0
Unchanged	27 1/2	0
Utilities	27 1/2	0
Transport	27 1/2	0
Finance	27 1/2	0
Insurance	27 1/2	0
Real Estate	27 1/2	0
Commodities	27 1/2	0
Energy	27 1/2	0
Metals	27 1/2	0
Chemicals	27 1/2	0
Electronics	27 1/2	0
Telecom	27 1/2	0
Biotech	27 1/2	0
Pharmaceuticals	27 1/2	0
Food & Beverage	27 1/2	0
Textiles	27 1/2	0
Apparel	27 1/2	0
Automotive	27 1/2	0
Transportation	27 1/2	0
Media	27 1/2	0
Recreation	27 1/2	0
Healthcare	27 1/2	0
Technology	27 1/2	0
Services	27 1/2	0
Other	27 1/2	0

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Buy	Sell	*Bids	*Offers	
NYSE	23,390,000	23,370,000	23,390,000	
NYSE	23,390,000	23,370,000	23,390,000	
NYSE	23,390,000	23,370,000	23,390,000	
NYSE	23,390,000	23,370,000	23,390,000	
NYSE	23,390,000	23,370,000	23,390,000	

Dow Jones Averages				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Year	
Advanced	27 1/2	0	27 1/2	
Declined	27 1/2	0	27 1/2	
Unchanged	27 1/2	0	27 1/2	
Utilities	27 1/2	0	27 1/2	
Transport	27 1/2	0	27 1/2	
Finance	27 1/2	0	27 1/2	
Insurance	27 1/2	0	27 1/2	
Real Estate	27 1/2	0	27 1/2	
Commodities	27 1/2	0	27 1/2	
Energy	27 1/2	0	27 1/2	
Metals	27 1/2	0	27 1/2	
Chemicals	27 1/2	0	27 1/2	
Electronics	27 1/2	0	27 1/2	
Telecom	27 1/2	0	27 1/2	
Biotech	27 1/2	0	27 1/2	
Pharmaceuticals	27 1/2	0	27 1/2	
Food & Beverage	27 1/2	0	27 1/2	
Textiles	27 1/2	0	27 1/2	
Apparel	27 1/2	0	27 1/2	
Automotive	27 1/2	0	27 1/2	
Transportation	27 1/2	0	27 1/2	
Media	27 1/2	0	27 1/2	
Recreation	27 1/2	0	27 1/2	
Healthcare	27 1/2	0	27 1/2	
Technology	27 1/2	0	27 1/2	
Services	27 1/2	0	27 1/2	
Other	27 1/2	0	27 1/2	

Standard & Poor's Index			
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Year
Advanced	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Declined	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Unchanged	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Utilities	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Transport	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Finance	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Insurance	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Real Estate	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Commodities	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Energy	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Metals	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Chemicals	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Electronics	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Telecom	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Biotech	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Pharmaceuticals	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Food & Beverage	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Textiles	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Apparel	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Automotive	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Transportation	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Media	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Recreation	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Healthcare	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Technology	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Services	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Other	27 1/2	0	27 1/2

NASDAQ Diary			
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Year
Advanced	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Declined	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Unchanged	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Utilities	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Transport	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Finance	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Insurance	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Real Estate	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Commodities	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Energy	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Metals	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Chemicals	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Electronics	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Telecom	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Biotech	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Pharmaceuticals	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Food & Beverage	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Textiles	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Apparel	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Automotive	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Transportation	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Media	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Recreation	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Healthcare	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Technology	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Services	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
Other	27 1/2	0	27 1/2

AMEX Stock Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Year	
NYSE	23,390,000	23,370,000	23,390,000		
NYSE	23,390,000	23,370,000	23,390,000		
NYSE	23,390,000	23,370,000	23,390,000		
NYSE	23,390,000	23,370,000	23,390,000		
NYSE	23,390,000	23,370,000	23,390,000		

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

## Dow Falls 26 in a Late Decline

**United Press International**  
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower Friday after spending most of the trading session ahead. But some analysts said that the relatively strong showing Thursday and earlier Friday signaled a return to stability.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 26.36 points to close at 1,959.05 at 3 P.M. Shortened trading hours were instituted on Oct. 23. The average rose 40.12 points on Thursday.

The Dow, which had been up more than 11 points as late as 2 P.M. Friday, fell in the last hour of trading. The blue-chip index encountered a psychological resistance point at the 2,000 level, which it surpassed several times before retreating repeatedly.

For the week, the Dow lost 34.48 points. A broader market indicator, the New York Stock Exchange index, sank 1.77 to 140.04. The price of an average share fell 40 cents.

Declines barely led advances, by a 7-6 ratio. Volume was 228.3 million shares, up from 226 million Thursday.

Traders said that the Dow lost ground in the last hour as investors closed out market positions before the weekend. Minor computer-driven program selling also knocked the market lower in the final minutes.

The NYSE lifted restrictions late Friday on member firms' use of its computers for program trading after nearly two weeks.

"The market's had a pretty good move and this is a normal sell-off before the weekend," one trader said. "We've got some sell programs down there. It's just the end of the week." He

## Trading Is Lengthened

**United Press International**  
NEW YORK — Major U.S. stock exchanges said Friday they would close a half-hour early at the start of next week, adding 30 minutes to the length of the past week's sessions. The New York Stock Exchange said it was lifting requests that members curtail program trading.

The New York and American stock exchanges said they would be open from 9:30 A.M. to 3:30 P.M. Monday through Wednesday. The exchanges were closed at 3 P.M. on Thursday and Friday.

The exchanges reduced their hours beginning Oct. 23, saying they wanted to help the financial community deal with increased volume following the stock market's plunge on Oct. 19. The New York and American exchanges will determine their hours for Thursday and beyond sometime next week.

remarked that a weak bond market had not helped stock prices.

But analysts said that the market's relatively strong showing at the end of the week despite a weak dollar signaled at least a temporary end to the bear market that began in late summer after five years of steady gains.

"We're seeing the beginning of a bear-market rally, and it wouldn't surprise me if this counter-trend rally stretches right into 1988," said Joseph Barbed, director of technical strategy at Butcher & Singer Inc. of Philadelphia.

## 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 12 Month High Low Out. Chg.

20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20
20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20
20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20
20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20
20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20
20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20
20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20
20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20
20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20
20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20
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# Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices  
on the closing on Wall Street  
and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

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## Shares Mixed in Europe, Asia

### Prices Decline In London, Frankfurt

Reuters

LONDON — Share prices in London and Frankfurt fell Friday, and were mixed in Paris, amid investor concern that the weak dollar would give U.S. exports a competitive edge over European products.

In London, the Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 leading shares fell in late trading but still lost 18 points to 1,620.80.

Prices were undercut by news that Representative Thomas S. Foley, the majority leader of the House of Representatives, did not expect an agreement on cuts in the U.S. budget deficit, many analysts are predicting further falls in the U.S. currency.

But toward the close, the FT-SE jumped 10 points in 15 minutes after Republican representatives offered a plan to cut the U.S. budget deficit by \$75.5 billion over two years.

Ian Harwood, an analyst at Warburg Securities, said that \$23 billion in one-year reductions "will not be enough, and could pave the way for a dollar free-fall."

Wall Street had also taken Mr. Foley's remarks badly, turning a 12-point gain in the Dow Jones industrial average into a similar fall before rebounding.

Of the second proposal, one dealer said: "At last we're hearing the sort of numbers we've been looking for. This will improve the tone a lot."

Mr. Harwood said, "We are



NECKTIE PARTY — A London trader considering another use for his tie as share prices continued to drop.

looking for a cut of \$60 billion over two years, but that is the absolute minimum. There is a growing feeling here that U.S. politicians do not care about the international situation."

FRANKFURT: Share prices ended a nervous session lower and near the worst levels of the day, with professional operators and foreigners unloading stock during the second half of the trading day due to a weak dollar, dealers said.

The Commerzbank index, calculated at midday, rose 10.40 points to 1,407.00. However, the Boersen-Zeitung 30-share index, calculated four times during the trading day, closed 7 points down at a yearly low of 286.98.

Dealers said that large investors, who had bought shares before Thursday's Bundesbank council meeting on hopes of a discount rate cut, pared back these positions on Friday.

Although the central bank lowered the Lombard rate to 4.50 percent from 5 percent, it left the more important discount rate unchanged at 3 percent. However, it also said that its next round of liquidity-adding arrangements in the money market would be at a fixed rate of 3.50 percent after 3.80 last time.

Dealers, who said that these moves were purely cosmetic, contended that there were no prospects of a recovery in stock prices as long as the dollar continued to fall. It was fixed at a record low of 1.6785 Deutsche marks on Friday, after 1.6950 DM on Thursday.

PARIS: French share prices were mixed in nervous late trading after fluctuating widely over the day, dealers said.

The Bourse indicator posted a late 0.94 percent gain, after opening the session up 1.58 percent and touching a low of about 1 percent down in the early afternoon.

### Hong Kong, Tokyo Rise, Sydney Falls

United Press International

TOKYO — Prices on the Tokyo and Hong Kong stock exchanges rebounded sharply Friday in heavy trading, supported by Thursday's recovery on Wall Street. But Australian shares declined in light dealings.

In both Tokyo and Hong Kong, the stronger New York market outweighed the weaker dollar, which makes U.S. goods more competitive internationally and in Asian home markets.

Also helping the Tokyo Stock Exchange was Thursday's announcement of lower interest rates in West Germany, analysts said, a move that in the long run could lend some support to the U.S. currency by making dollar assets more attractive.

The 225-issue Nikkei average, which shed 430.88 points Thursday, ended 165.46 points to close at 22,795.02.

Volume was also up, with an estimated 600 million shares changing hands, compared with 450.56 million on Thursday.

Export-related issues, which led a 730-point decline in the previous two days, gained ground on the news of lower interest rates.

Ron Napier, a vice president for Salomon Brothers Inc., said the rebound in Tokyo was a response to the rise in prices on Wall Street and the conciliatory stance taken by West Germany on interest rates.

"Everybody seems to be taking some relief from the fact that German rates are down," Mr. Napier said.

The West German Bundesbank cut its rarely used Lombard interest rate to 4.5 percent from 5 percent Thursday, but also announced reductions in a benchmark money market rate.

HONG KONG: The stock market rallied Friday to wipe out most of the ground lost in four consecutive days of decline.

The Hang Seng Stock Index ended the day at 2,113.67, a jump of 152.77 points over Thursday's close, but was down overall for the week.

Shares closed below the psychologically important 2,000 level on Thursday at 1,960.90, and analysts said at least part of Friday's gains were in response to investors' belief that the market was underpriced at that level.

Despite the gains Friday, brokers said they did not expect a major rally in the market soon and some predicted further falls.

SYDNEY: After opening higher, prices on the stock exchange tumbled again Friday in light trading.

The general price indicator, the All Ordinaries Index, closed 12.70 points lower at 1,237.60 — making a drop of nearly 50 percent in share equity since the market's major collapse on Oct. 20.

The gold index, plummeting 95.9 points to 1,783, is now almost 60 percent off its high for the year.

The sell-off was triggered by the \$7.85 drop in the international bullion price in New York on Thursday to \$458.50 an ounce. On Friday, gold prices remained soft in Hong Kong.

The All Industrials Index just managed to finish 1.5 points higher at 1,929. Banks and businesses of certain entrepreneurs improved, while media stocks and property developers were weaker.

## Rescue Fund Debated for Specialists

### In Stock Crisis, Big Firms Would Be Asked to Contribute

By Peter T. Kilborn

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is devising a plan to rescue a critical group of stock exchange firms, known as specialists, in the event of market plunges like the one on Oct. 19, according to a senior Treasury official.

George D. Gould, undersecretary of the Treasury for finance, said the administration would appeal to the self-interest of Wall Street firms and of large corpora-

tions whose securities are traded in the stock market.

They would be asked if they would be ready to contribute to a pot of \$2 billion to \$3 billion for emergency financing to keep specialist firms afloat.

Specialist firms are vital to the stock market. They pull together the orders of buyers and sellers. They also buy and sell to keep the market orderly, and in doing this they can realize great losses as well as great profits.

The specialist firms took enormous losses on Oct. 19.

"If the market is off another 500 and we do crack pieces here and there," Mr. Gould said, "how are we going to put the pieces back together?"

"You would look to getting capital out of the rest of the Wall Street structure, provided that those firms are in good shape," he said. He did not say how such a plan might work.

Mr. Gould ruled out a government contribution to a rescue. It would be contrary to the free-market policies of the Reagan administration, he said, and obtaining authorization from Congress might take too long to help the specialists in the middle of a crash.

Specialist firms' capital is relatively small, around \$2 billion by some estimates.

John Lyden, a managing partner of one of the specialist firms, Nick Lyden & Co., said that the dealer system was "very close to the limits of what it could stand," during the stock collapse.

"There's no question that by the 20th it had exhausted most of its resources," he said.

Mr. Lyden, a partner in the Lazard Freres investment firm, which would be a possible contributor to any rescue plan, questioned whether it would have "enough firepower."

He said it might be wiser to expand specialists' capital now, "Let's not wait for the avalanche," he said.

## Program Trading on Rise

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After dropping off sharply because of New York Stock Exchange restrictions, program trading is on the rise again.

The exchange said Tuesday that member firms could once again execute program trades for their own house accounts, whereas previously they had been able to handle such accounts only for customers. But program traders have also been executing trades "by hand" to make up for the continued ban on automatic execution of stocks through the exchange's computers.

Program trading includes buy and sell strategies that are triggered by mathematical formulas rather than fundamental investment criteria. One type is stock index arbitrage based on Standard & Poor's 500 futures contracts. The number of S&P 500 futures trades rose on Wednesday to 2,136, from 1,435 the previous Wednesday.

In trading "by hand," instead of pushing a computer button to execute trades worth millions of dollars, program traders must write out buy or sell tickets and send them to the floor of the exchange to be executed.

Because trading all 500 stocks in the S&P index by hand would be too cumbersome, some arbitrageurs have been using a basket of as few as 50 stocks to try to replicate the performance of the S&P 500, according to traders familiar with the techniques.

## NYSE High-Lows

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## Company Results

Revenues and profits in millions, unless otherwise indicated.

Canada

MacMillan Bloedel

1st Quarter 1987

Revenue 1,100

Profit 120

Per Share 1.20

Key Corp.

1st Quarter 1987

Revenue 1,100

Profit 120

Per Share 1.20

Japan Airlines

1st Half 1987

Revenue 1,100

Profit 120

Per Share 1.20

United States

Amer. Int'l

1st Quarter 1987

Revenue 1,100

## Maxwell Says It Plans to Raise Stake in Bell & Howell to 50%

Reuters

SKOKIE, Illinois — Bell & Howell Co. said Friday that Maxwell Communication Corp. intends to buy more than 50 percent of its stock.

In a letter, Maxwell's chairman, the British publisher Robert Maxwell, said the action was not hostile. He said his company wished to position itself to enter into a transaction with Bell & Howell if the opportunity arose, Bell said.

Mr. Maxwell said the company would file under the Hart-Scott-Rodino antitrust legislation seeking permission to raise the stake.

Maxwell Communications, which changed its name recently from British Printing & Communications Corp., owns 21.8 percent, or about 21 percent, of the common stock outstanding of Bell & Howell, a publishing and information storage and retrieval company.

Bell & Howell has about 9.36 million shares outstanding. Its stock rose 75 cents on Friday, to close at \$55.25 on the New York Stock Exchange. Bell & Howell's net profit shot up to \$48.9 million in the third quarter, from \$13.6 million a year earlier.

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IN HOLLAND

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**ACROSS**

1 Audition award  
5 Able follower  
10 Givens an R or X  
15 Plucky  
19 Tony's cousin  
20 "In bad company"  
21 Originate  
22 City on the Oka  
23 Cliff fragment  
25 Classifies insects  
27 Space agency  
28 Condition  
30 Composed  
31 Diminishing  
34 Currier's partner  
35 Resiliency  
36 Jolity  
37 Lazy one  
39 Province of Spain  
43 Author Eliav  
44 Metal splinter  
47 Stat. for Mattingly  
48 Large parrot

**DOWN**

1 Not neg.  
3 Inlet  
4 Arranged in three  
5 Hines and Slep  
6 Route to Fairbanks  
7 Asian pen.  
8 Alfonso's queen et al.  
9 Herpetologist's subject  
10 Roof timbers  
11 Sign of spring  
12 Sesame  
13 Nationality ending  
14 Attached directly, in botany

**ACROSS**

49 "The Love...": 1924  
50 Suffix with R or X  
51 Component of E-mul  
52 Pelagic fliers  
54 Track ordeal  
56 Chewy nut  
59 Mixed  
61 "Goodnight" lady  
62 Goddess of the moon  
63 Extort  
64 Knocks silly  
65 Miss Muffet's morsels  
66 Maroon  
68 Excite  
69 Makes a nexus  
72 Garro-way's sign-off  
73 Twists blankets  
75 Challenge  
76 View from Buffalo  
77 Night before  
78 Yorkshire river

**DOWN**

15 "Enjoy, Enjoy!" author  
16 A Met score  
17 Millrose Games, e.g.  
18 Otherwise  
24 Narrow walk  
26 Pyrexia  
29 Declare with confidence  
31 Frames for drying clothes  
32 DePalma's intelligence  
33 Balloons  
35 Courtroom mallet  
36 — fool of (dupe)  
38 Thrice CLIX  
39 Curriculum — (résumé)

**ACROSS**

79 Two-decade sleeper  
80 Scottish alder  
81 Meanest dog  
86 French state  
87 Breathed  
88 Street show  
90 The end for Socrates  
91 Unique person  
92 Millay's "The Tree"  
93 Loathe  
96 Bambi's creator  
99 Problems for lispers  
101 Lascivious look  
102 Gives radials a go  
105 Dye a fabric  
110 Verve  
111 Forgo  
112 Scout master?  
113 Lug  
114 Limer  
115 Fix firmly in place  
116 Less daft  
117 Once, formerly

**DOWN**

40 Packs menus  
41 "Ghosts" writer  
42 Approach to a pew  
44 In one's cups  
45 "The Lady Dances": 1935 song  
46 Cuts of meat  
51 Performed a pinocchio maneuver  
53 Comfort  
55 Brightened  
56 Tie up  
57 Freshen  
58 European capital  
59 Actor  
60 Auberjonois phenomenon  
62 Diurnal phenomenon

**DOWN**

64 Saddle affluents  
65 Thicker  
66 Assagai  
67 Zola's "La —"  
68 Went on wildly  
69 Made happen  
70 M.A.S.H. procedure  
71 Partitions

**DOWN**

73 Bremen's river  
74 York's symbol  
81 Twining stem  
82 "— All?" 1929 song  
83 Braided  
84 Ovine sounds  
85 Blotter  
86 Qatari is one  
88 Powerful

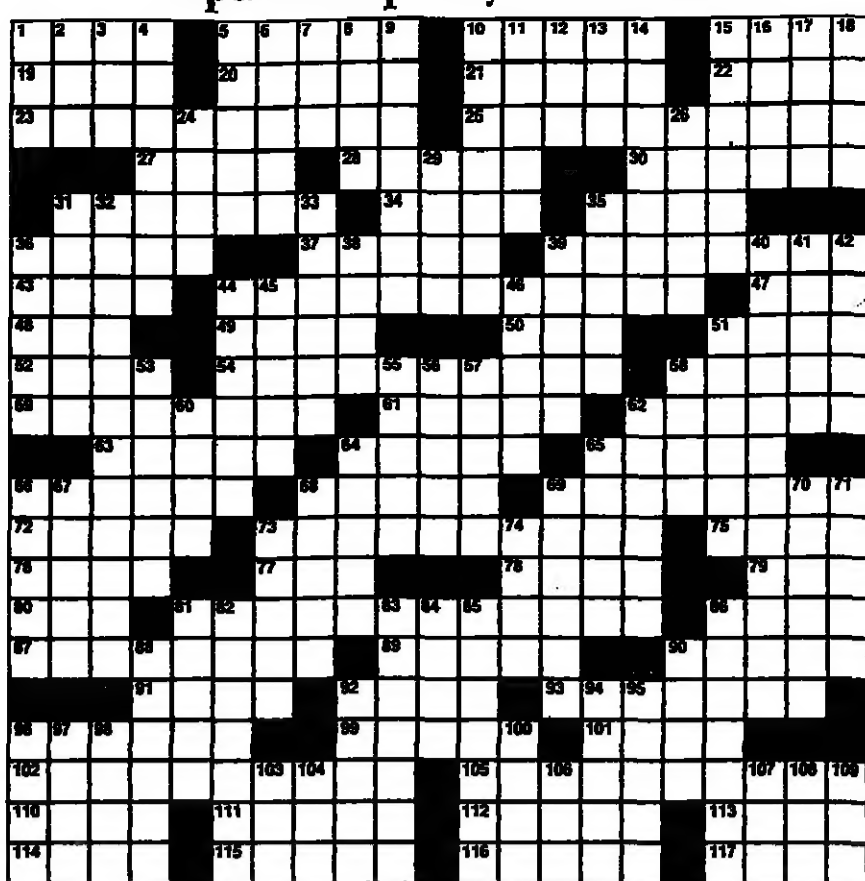
**DOWN**

90 Uncloses, to the Bard  
92 Annoyance  
94 Upper crust  
95 Man of La Mancha  
96 Footfall  
97 One of the Gutheries  
98 Mythomaniac  
100 Ancient ambulatory

**DOWN**

103 — the Walrus  
104 Eve's genesis  
106 Miller who dances  
107 Rocky pinnacle  
108 Part of T.G.I.F.  
109 Meadowlands cager

## Imperfect Copies By Richard Silvestri



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



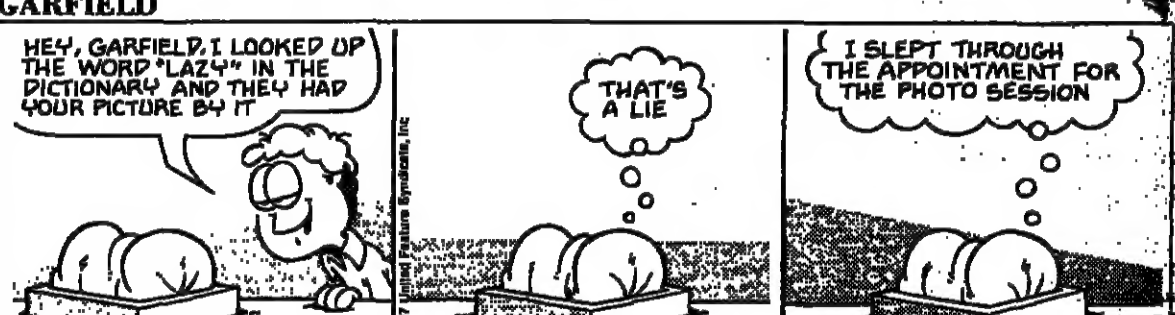
## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



## LIVING WITH WAR: A Belfast Year

By Sally Belfrage. 303 pages. \$19.95. Elizabeth Sifton/Viking Inc., 40 West 23d Street, New York, N.Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Lois Decker O'Neill

"CRACK" is the word in Irish, "crack" in English. The pronunciation in the two languages differs slightly, but the meaning is the same. According to Eric Partridge in "A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English," the word "crack" passes "the latest news, gossip, anecdote." Crack, in short, is talk. The talk, along with the pint, we go to the pub for. The talk, along with the pint, we go to the pub for. The talk, along with the pint, we go to the pub for.

Talk. The all-Ireland sport. In "Living With War" Sally Belfrage recognizes its importance in present-day Belfast, where, unfortunately, the warring communities talk ceaselessly among themselves in their separate neighborhoods, clubs and pubs, but very little to each other. A pity she is wrong in her assertion that "there is no direct translation" of the word — and in the impression she leaves that the use of language that delighted her in the Northern Ireland capital is peculiar to that beleaguered city.

## BOOKS

The Belfast accent (there are several variations of it) is unique. The idiom is not. Many of the phrases Belfrage recorded during a year in intermittent visits to Belfast enliven the crack elsewhere — in the 26 counties of the Republic across the 300-mile border, as in the six that remain British. Everywhere "your man" who has "not a titer of wit" spends his day money getting "poisoned" or "farted." Couple "hid" or otherwise are said to be "doing a line" in Cork and Dublin.

Listening and eliciting a range of emotional responses from all sorts of people is a skill Belfrage has been honing since publication of her first book, "A Room in Moscow," written when she was 21. She combines intellectual objectivity with the courage not to distance herself from her subjects or to hide her dismay at some of what she hears and sees. The effect here is to make the men, women and children of Belfast leap to life. Especially the children, few of whom have known a world without plastic bullets and the rumble of Saracens — British armored personnel carriers — down the main streets where they live.

In "A Place Apart," Corkwoman Dervia Murphy wrote: "The Northern Irish may not be comprehensible, but they are very addictive." Belfrage conveys this sense of them as successfully as her predecessor in the field. Some of her statements and judgments may be open to question, but what reader will soon forget the Mullins family, with whom she stayed in the Catholic slum of Andersonstown? (Once the poorer sections of the city had mixed populations. Older people recall that they "rubbed along" quite well together. Now these neighborhoods, like almost all the schools, are segregated.)

Suburban Brendan Mullins is unemployed and tubercular, his family so poor that when Belfrage borrows a towel, having forgotten her own, she discovers at the end of a week that it is the only one she possesses. Yet there is "constant touching and hugging for the children, an open door for friends to come in, adventures going by the window as the army patrol circle or the neighbours clobber each other on the pavement again (even more entertaining than 'Dynasty')." In the tiny house, the large color TV set is always on, lest anyone miss a local news flash of a bombing or confrontation filmed minutes earlier, just blocks away.

Or there's the feminist Hester, a leading figure in the UDA (Ulster Defense Association, the largest Protestant paramilitary organization), who bows her head but clenches her fists during the playing of "God Save the Queen." She sneaks Belfrage into Long Kesh to interview prisoners. All but a few of the people the author met seem to thrive on the invidious excitement of war, though they worry about their children's future and about the spread of Mafia-like protection rackets in both communities. None see an end to the current conflict, about to enter its 20th year.

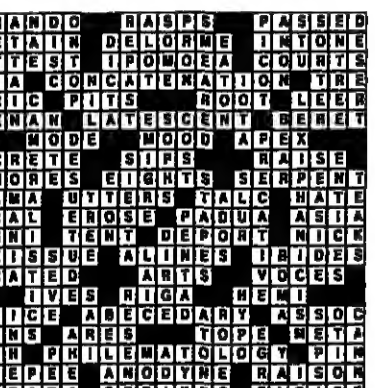
Nor does Sally Belfrage. Her succinct introduction provides a clear summary of the 800-year background to "the Troubles." But in conclusion she can only write: "The overwhelming feeling I got in Northern Ireland was that the war is going to continue because so many [have] a personal stake in it. For some the stake is idealism, for some it's personal profit, for some it's power. . . . For a knitter of my acquaintance, it's just the crack."

Lois Decker O'Neill, who divides her time between County Kerry, Ireland, and Hanover, New Hampshire, wrote this review for The Washington Post.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



## World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Nov. 6.

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	378.80	+1.20
Brussels	378.80	+1.20
Frankfurt	378.80	+1.20
London	378.80	+1.20
Madrid	378.80	+1.20
Paris	378.80	+1.20
Rome	378.80	+1.20
Sao Paulo	378.80	+1.20
Stockholm	378.80	+1.20
Switzerland	378.80	+1.20
Tokyo	378.80	+1.20
Zurich	378.80	+1.20

## Weather

Location	High	Low	Clouds
Alaska	45	35	Partly Cloudy
Alaska	45	35	Partly Cloudy
Alaska	45	35	Partly Cloudy
Alaska	45	35	Partly Cloudy
Alaska	45	35	Partly Cloudy
Alaska	45	35	Partly Cloudy
Alaska	45	35	Partly Cloudy
Alaska	45	35	Partly Cloudy
Alaska	45	35	Partly Cloudy
Alaska	45	35	Partly Cloudy

## Sports

Event	Winner	Score
Baseball	Yankees	5-3
Baseball	Yankees	5-3
Baseball	Yankees	5-3
Baseball	Yankees	5-3
Baseball	Yankees	5-3
Baseball	Yankees	5-3
Baseball	Yankees	5-3
Baseball	Yankees	5-3
Baseball	Yankees	5-3
Baseball	Yankees	5-3

## Scoreboard

Team	Score	Opponent
Yankees	5	Red Sox
Yankees	5	Red Sox
Yankees	5	Red Sox
Yankees	5	Red Sox
Yankees	5	Red Sox
Yankees	5	Red Sox
Yankees	5	Red Sox
Yankees	5	Red Sox
Yankees	5	Red Sox
Yankees	5	Red Sox

**Bogues: W**

By Jane Leavelle

... (text continues) ...

**SPORTS B**

European Golfers Hold

... (text continues) ...

**UFA Chief Ready to A**

... (text continues) ...

**For the Record**

... (text continues) ...

**Available**

... (text continues) ...

**SCOREBOARD**

**Hockey**

... (text continues) ...

**INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE**

100th CENTENNIAL



## SPORTS

## Bogues: With No Short Cuts, It Was a Long Way From Ghetto to NBA

By Jane Leavy  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Once, in a game for Dumbor High School in Baltimore, Muggsy Bogue came down the left side of the court, spun about and passed off to Reggie Williams without even looking to see whether his teammate was there. Now Bogue starts to diagram to explain. He shrugs. "It is not about words. I jump, I spin, I'm still in the air, and I flipped it over my neck," he says. "You know?"

In those moments every obstacle, including his opponent, disappears. "It seems like he's invisible," Bogue says, "like there's no one there."

And he is once again back in East Baltimore, a little boy left alone with the ball under a milk crate basket. Bogue fakes left. He fakes right. He looks over his shoulder. There is a weightlessness there, a giddy isolation. A sober drunkness, he calls it.

"More so," Bogue says.

Coach Carl needed five minutes. The gym rally was peaking, the Wake Forest University band was playing, the cheerleaders were strutting. Coaches live to orchestrate what is called momentum. They needed five more minutes. He turned to Bogue and asked him to try to dunk the ball.

"I knew him well enough to know he couldn't dunk," said Bogue, who left the school after Bogue's sophomore year. "So I said, 'How 'bout dunking?' He said, 'You know I can't.' I said, 'Yeah, but you can try.' So he came out and tried for five minutes. To go out and try to do something you've never been able to do, something he knew he couldn't do, was quite an inspiration."

"I felt I could have done it," says Bogue, who is 63 inches (1.6 meters) tall but can jump another 44. "It's just that the ball wouldn't go in."

As paradigms go, this is as good as any. Most guys would have given up, which is to say they wouldn't have tried. Bogue always tries. In his senior year, when a photographer for Sports Illustrated magazine asked him to dunk a ball, he kept trying until he succeeded. It hardly matters that he did it with a child's size ball.

"You have to get inside Tyrone Bogue to find out what gives him the gall to believe he can compete with people a foot to a foot and a half taller than he," said Mike Fratello, coach of the Atlanta Hawks. "You've got to have great inner drive. You've got to be one of those special people, as he is. Each of us has to be able to delve into ourselves and see what it is."

Bogue is uncomfortable doing that. His peripheral vision does not extend to introspection. Questions provoke a wary basketballer in his vocabulary, and often that defines description. "Sometimes you're not aware of what happens until after," he says. "You say, 'Oh, I did that, huh?' It's within you. Sometimes you don't know what is within you."

There is something indefatigable about him. Determination is one of his favorite words. As Georgetown University's coach, John Thompson, said, "The damndest thing about him is it's not I hope I can, it's a given."

"It all goes along with your upbringing, where you were born, what type of kid you were, where you got that heart and that drive," Bogue says. "It came from where I was brought up, the atmosphere I was surrounded

by. That gave me the willpower to believe in myself. To try to conquer."

In the housing project of East Baltimore, the world was organized according to which recreation center you played for. Either you were a Lafayette guy like Bogue and Williams or a Cecil guy like David Wingate. But if you were a guy, you played.

"We came from an attitude where, if you didn't play ball, you weren't considered a person," said Wingate, now with the Philadelphia 76ers of the NBA. "There wasn't anything else to do except get into trouble."

Given the alternative, Bogue played. Skip Wise was the legend of East Baltimore then. He was going to become the next Oscar Robertson, and everyone, including Bogue, wanted to be just like him until Wise ended up in jail for selling heroin. For the kids in the neighborhood, Wise came to personify the choices life offered. "He was a good example and a bad example," Bogue says.

"Being in the area, you pick up bad habits," said Ed Bush, Bogue's best friend. "You see people not motivated, you see guys selling drugs. You deal with the women or you played ball."

"It's a way of life for a lot of kids," Bogue says. "You play it as a hobby and all of a sudden, as you are getting older and developing other skills and getting to learn the true meaning of the game, then it becomes a love and you treat it as a way out."

A way out?

"Of the ghetto," he says.

His mother, Elaine, said, "I don't think it's a tough neighborhood. We're living in public housing. People always have a low opinion of public housing. I go to work and I come home. To me it doesn't seem that bad."

"It's a tough area to grow up in," Bogue says. "You got a lot of illegal things going on. It

wasn't difficult to the point where it was a life and death situation, but it was difficult."

In 1981 his father, Richard, was sentenced to 20 years in the Baltimore City Correctional Center for armed robbery, according to a spokesman for the Maryland Division of Corrections.

"He made some mistakes," Bogue says. "He chose a life because he thought he couldn't provide. He paid the price. He's not the same person he was when he went in there. He's a great person, a very supportive person to me. I love him to death. I wouldn't be in the situation I am now if not for his support. I'm not ashamed of what he did. No one in my family is."

Bogue has two older brothers, Richard and

**Muggsy Bogue, 5-foot-3: 'I was out to prove to the rest of the world that I wasn't going to give up because of my size.'**

Anthony, and an older sister, Sherron. Everyone but Richard played basketball. Everyone stayed out of trouble. "All parents are scared of their kids getting in trouble," their mother said. "I did my best to tell them right from wrong. I just told them if they got in trouble, I'd kill them. No, not really."

Bogue says his mother spoiled him, and made sure he had sneakers and a ball and enough to eat. Last year, when he was presented an award as Wake Forest's most valuable athlete, he was overcome with emotion while thanking her.

He says he had no dreams until basketball, no idols until he met Dwayne Woods, who was a 5-4 point guard at Dumbor who ran the offense and showed Bogue the futility of accepting the world's limitations.

"More so," Bogue says.

"I was the first shorter guy to play with the bigger guys," said Woods, who now manages a bar

ing the ball and driving to the basket against bigger players. "We played pickup games," Wingate said. "If no one picked him up, he'd be mad because he knew he could play with the big guys. He'd try to go off on somebody, score a lot of points to show they should have picked him up."

"You couldn't be passive or compassionate for me anyway, at my size," Bogue says. "It was going to happen through life. If I had taken the other route, let people push me around, I wouldn't be in the predicament I'm in now."

"They tried, of course. Pushing and shoving and talking. Talking can be more damaging than someone pushing you around."

His mother said that the teasing motivated him more than anything else. When he was introduced at games, opponents would laugh. "I got the little guy," they would call out.

In basketball, measuring is a way of life, it's the essence of one-on-one. Up against another guy, you find out how good you are. It's sports as

social Darwinism. Bogue not only survived, he dominated. He was the most valuable player in city league championships and most valuable player of Dumbor's undefeated 1982-83 team, which was ranked No. 1 in the country.

Still, he was not heavily recruited by major colleges. When he first visited Wake Forest, the players thought he was some recruit's younger brother. "I'm sure people thought we'd given a scholarship away," Bogue said.

At the end of four years, he was all-time Atlantic Coast Conference leader in assists and steals, those categories in which his new team, the Washington Bullets, are noticeably lacking.

On the streets these days, strangers look at him and say, "Oh, isn't he cute?" But there is also a hardness that isn't just muscular. "He's had to scrape and claw for everything he's got, not just in basketball but in life," said John Justice, sports information director at Wake Forest.

"Here he was this inner-city kid who was identified by all these prep school types, not just in the student body but the whole community. It brought him out of his shell."

Bogue has a hard time sitting still. He is the sort of person who never looks quite comfortable on a couch. He paces his living room, hugging his infant daughter, Brittany, whom he calls Shorty. Between coos, he considers the question of limits and those he has accepted.

"Not to be God, so to speak, not to be the best person on this earth, to be just an ordinary human being, who would like to make his life better and hope it can rub off on others," he says. "Right, Shorty?"

His mother said that he was relieved when he was drafted in the first round because it told him he was being taken seriously. On the playgrounds of East Baltimore, young boys now take turns pretending to be Muggsy Bogue. His agents hope to exploit that appeal with a phalanx of endorsements: clothes, backboards, balls, rebounding machines. Andrew Brandt, his agent,

said that he expected Bogue to soon sign with Converse for a series of children's shoes called the Muggsy Collection.

"Face it," said North Carolina State's coach, Jim Valvano. "People love underdogs — from the Little Engine That Could right up to Rocky. He's a happening. He's going to be a happening if he makes it."

If he makes it. When you're 5-3 and your dream is to play in the NBA, there is always an if. Basketball types are waiting to see if he can play in a half-court offense, in which the things he does best are almost irrelevant. If the perennial plodding Bullets can keep up with him two minutes of the game, crunch time, when guards a foot taller than he will certainly back him down near the basket and shoot over him.

But for every problem he encounters on the court, he creates another.

"He's the only player I've ever seen who dominates a game and is smaller than the referees," Valvano said. "His senior year, he altered every team's game plan. You got ready for Tyrone Bogue. You pay all this attention and then you turn to your assistant and say, 'What, am I nuts?' This isn't Kareem Abdul-Jabbar or Magic Johnson."

Now here he is again. During them to tell him he can't, flouting the narrowness of their vision with his speed, his determination, his passion.

"My experience is so high, it's to a point where nothing can get to me, the critics, the squealers," he says. "Nothing can get me to a point to give in and say, 'You all were right.' I don't care what happens. If the season starts and things don't go so well for me, it still won't be 'It will build.' I know he's not going to make it, he's too small, they're saying him all that money and he's making a fool out of himself. That still wouldn't break me. I know it in my mind. I can play this game as well as anybody."

More so.

## Not Sunstruck, Just 'Sunraycer'

A surprised kangaroo was the only spectator Friday as "Sunraycer," General Motors' entry in a 2,000-mile (3,200-kilometer) race for solar-powered vehicles, zoomed past in Australia's outback. "Sunraycer," which led all way, beat its nearest rivals by more than 600 miles, covering the distance from Darwin to Adelaide in 5½ days, at an average speed of 50 miles per hour. Of the 20 other entries, Ford's Model S and the Swiss entry, "Spirit of Biel," were the nearest challengers.



## Charger-Colt Game: The Bad Get Better

By Gerald Esknazi  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — If there is a game that symbolizes the futility in predicting how National Football League teams will do based on previous season's records, it is the San Diego-Chicago game.

A battle of division leaders, no less. The Chargers were 4-12 last season, the Colts 3-13. Now the Chargers, boasting a 6-1 mark, are atop the American Conference West; the Colts, at 4-3, share the AFC East lead with New England.

The Colts' deal for Eric Dickerson is easily the trade of the 1980s. But beyond that, the teams haven't been reluctant to remake their images.

The Chargers were the club of the air lines, point-producers with no defense.

"I won't find too many good players," said Steve Ortmayer, their new director of football operations. He came down after last season from the Los Angeles Raiders to the Chargers, joining Al Saunders, who had taken over for Don Coryell as coach. What Ortmayer realized was that passing teams — especially a team dominated by Dan Fouts — have defensive problems because practices are geared to halting the pass, but without hurting the quarterback or receivers.

"To get a good defense, we've got to get a running game going," said Ortmayer. He didn't get a great runner, but he did get a great pass-rushing linebacker: Chip Banks from the Cleveland Browns. The explosive, intimidating Banks has helped alter the defense's image.

The Chargers also made another significant decision, taking the strike games seriously — so much so that they won all three, which were on the road, no less.

The Colts, meanwhile, found themselves with an opportunity that just doesn't happen in the NFL: the chance to get the best runner. Ironically, they have not sold out the Hoosierdome and may be blacked out for what has become their biggest home game since they moved to Indianapolis in 1984.

**NATIONAL CONFERENCE**  
Chicago Bears (6-1) at Green Bay Packers (3-1): These teams began playing each other in 1971. Now they meet for the 134th time. Even the old championship Packers never had a 6-foot-7-inch (2.0 meters), 342-pounder (155 kilograms) at right tackle. But the line that includes Steve Collier is in trouble, tailor-made for the Bears, who already have 45 sacks.

Dallas Cowboys (4-3) at Detroit Lions (1-6): The Cowboys think the magic is back after their big victory over the New York Giants. Even with Tony Dorsett's slump, the Cowboys appear to have an edge in all departments: The Lions have lost eight straight at home.

New Orleans Saints (4-3) at Los Angeles Rams (1-6): With their top rusher, Dickerson, gone and their top pass defender, LeRoy Irvin, suspended, the Rams face the injured Saints. Yet, the Rams do win against the Rams, and the Saints' season has come by running.

Tampa Bay Buccaneers (4-3) at St. Louis Cardinals (2-5): The Bucs lead the league in takeaways (recovering fumbles and interceptions) and producing inter-

## NFL PREVIEW

ceptions), an area in which the Cardinals are weak. But St. Louis has improved its offense, with quarterback Neil Lomax creating some big-scoring games. The Cardinals don't stop many people, though.

Washington Redskins (6-1) at Philadelphia Eagles (3-6): The Redskins have been reluctant, pouncing on weakness. And the Eagles have trouble running. Yet they want to have a possession game to keep the Redskins' Kelvin Bryant off the field. Keith Byars makes mistakes in the Eagles' backfield, which no one can afford against the Redskins.

**AMERICAN CONFERENCE**  
Denver Broncos (4-2-1) at Buffalo Bills (3-4): The Broncos' rebuilt secondary was a preseason concern. That's why few picked this Super Bowl team to go far. But none of the regular opponents has passed for as many as 200 yards, although Jim Kelly will take his chances. The Broncos' Sammy Winder could run forever against the Bills.

Miami Dolphins (3-4) at Cincinnati Bengals (2-5): The Bengals are in the Central Division's cellar losing three straight in the last three minutes, blowing leads of 10 or more points. They have been susceptible to big plays, although they stop the run well. That brings up Dan Marino, who is averaging a touchdown for every 10 passes.

Pittsburgh Steelers (4-3) at Kansas City Chiefs (1-6): The Chiefs' offense rolled up its most yards of the season (367) against the Bears, led by Bill Kenney's four touch-down passes. But the team's collapse has centered on the defense, and now it has to contend with Earnest Jackson's running, and everyone runs against Kansas City.

San Diego Chargers (6-1) at Indianapolis Colts (4-3): Dickinson behind an offensive line that averages 293 pounds? The Colts are 7-5 since Ron Meyer became coach late last season. The Chargers' Fouts has thrown only one interception in two games.

Seattle Seahawks (5-2) at New York Jets (3-4) (Monday night): Johnny Hector replaces Freeman McNeil as the Jets' running back. The Seahawks don't defend the run very well; the Jets don't halt the pass, and Steve Largent should enjoy splitting their defense as he catches passes from Dave Krieg.

**INTERCONFERENCE**  
Atlanta Falcons (2-5) at Cleveland Browns (4-3): The Falcons have had little success running or passing; the Browns' defense has been something even without a big pass rush. The Browns' three losses have come by a total of 15 points.

Houston Oilers (5-2) at San Francisco Giants (6-1): The Oilers have learned to win, taking three games in the last two minutes. That is one reason they have three road victories, equaling their total of the last five years. The Oilers have won six straight and Joe Montana, who has completed two-thirds of his passes, could find the Oilers vulnerable.

Los Angeles Raiders (3-4) at Minnesota Vikings (3-4): If the Vikings start slowly with Wade Wilson at quarterback, Tommy Kramer may appear. Kramer, the NFL's top-rated quarterback last season, underwent offseason alcohol rehabilitation, then injured his neck in preseason. Rusty Hilger may finally be coming of age for Raiders, whose Bo Jackson has one NFL game experience and may find it more than a hobby.

New England Patriots (4-3) at New York Giants (1-6): A game of backup quarterbacks. But Steve Grogan, the Patriots' old pro, is running the show coming off a big victory over the Raiders. Jeff Rutledge stands behind the regular Giants in a start for the first time since 1983. This looks like a mismatch, but Rutledge's mobility could offset Andre Tippett's pass-rushing.

## SPORTS BRIEFS

## European Golfers Hold Lead in Japan

INAGI, Japan (AP) — European golfers, who won the Ryder Cup in September, beat a Japanese team, 10-2, Friday for a second consecutive victory and led at the midway mark in the World Championship of Golf. Australian-New Zealand beat the United States, 7-5, on the second of three days of round-robin competition among the six-member teams. After Friday's round, the Europeans led with 17 points, followed by Australia-New Zealand with 13, the United States with 10 and Japan with 8.

## UEFA Chief Ready to Act on Violence

ZURICH (Reuters) — The president of the European Football Union, UEFA, said Friday that severe measures would be taken to put an end to soccer violence. In an appeal, he urged the UEFA Cup third round draw here, Jacques Georges of France also called on spectators to hand troublemakers over to police.

"In a French radio interview, Georges said the Yugoslavian club Hajduk Split probably would be disciplined after the violence Thursday during a match against Olympique Marseille. That incident followed violence in Rotterdam a week ago, at a match between the national team and Cyprus, after which police arrested and charged a Dutch man with attempted manslaughter.

## For the Record

Super heavyweight champion Jeff Fenech of Australia and Carlos Zarate of Mexico will fight a rematch of their World Boxing Council title bout, in Sydney on Dec. 18, the WBC announced. (AP)

Nigel Mansell, the British Formula One driver, said Friday he will not compete in the season-ending Australian Grand Prix next weekend because of injuries suffered in practice for the race in Japan last week. (AP)

**Quotable**  
"Iowa State's football coach, Jim Walden, on Saturday's opponent, Nebraska: 'I think they're a heck of a team. They're big. They're strong. They're fast. Their mothers love them. They have nice red suits. They have nice white hats with an 'N' on them. And they kill you.' (LAT)

## SCOREBOARD

# Hockey

## NHL Standings

### WALLES CONFERENCE

#### Pacific Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Vancouver Canucks	6	0	4	12	38	23
Philadelphia Flyers	5	0	3	10	30	23
Edmonton Oilers	4	2	1	9	26	20
Los Angeles Kings	3	3	1	7	24	23
San Jose Sharks	2	4	1	5	20	26
San Francisco 49ers	1	5	0	2	16	28

#### Central Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
St. Louis Blues	4	1	1	9	28	20
Chicago Blackhawks	3	3	1	7	24	23
Minnesota Wild	2	4	1	5	20	26
St. Paul Red Wings	1	5	0	2	16	28

### NHL Standings

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Vancouver Canucks	6	0	4			

## Lakers Still Rule in NBA West

By Sam Goldhaber  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — There were weird happenings in Dallas and Houston last season, in the Midwest Division of the National Basketball Association's Western Conference.

After winning 55 games, fourth-best in the league, the Dallas Mavericks were knocked out of the opening round of the playoffs by the Seattle SuperSonics, whom they had beaten in seven previous meetings.

After losing to the Boston Celtics in the 1986 final, the Houston Rockets, with their young, overpowering front line of Alceon Oluwole, Ralph Sampson and Rodney McCray, were hailed as the team of the future. But injuries and drug problems derailed the club.

Sampson missed 39 games with knee and foot injuries and Michael Wiggins and Lewis Lloyd, the starting backcourt, were banned from the league for drug use.

Late in the 1985-86 season, the Mavericks traded for the 7-foot-2-inch (2.18-meter) James Donaldson to answer the cry that they were a center away from being a good team. Although Donaldson was injured in the playoffs, he solved the Mavericks' rebounding and defensive needs during the season.

With Mark Aguirre and Rolando Blackman, both all-stars, leading the way, Dallas averaged 116.7 points a game, third-best in the league.

Throughout Houston's problems, Oluwole, in his third pro season and already regarded as the league's best center, carried the Rockets to a 42-40 record. Since they count heavily on his front line for offense,

Sampson, at 7-4 the other half of the Twin Towers, must contribute more and McCray, the small forward, an unsigned free agent in the exhibition season, needs to duplicate last season's, his best.

To help their outside shooting, Thursday the Rockets acquired veteran forward Purvis Short from the Golden State Warriors.

With the acquisition of Darryl Dawkins and Mel Turpin, the Utah Jazz are bigger and more physical. Utah was the best team in the league at forcing turnovers and second-best in steals. But before the Jazz can be classed with the elite, the rebounding, field-goal and free-throw shooting must improve.

The 464 shooting from the field was third-worst in the league and only the Cleveland Cavaliers shot worse from the free-throw line. One plus is Karl Malone, who averaged 21.7 points.

Calvin Natt, who missed all of last season after rupturing a tendon in the season opener, will return to the Denver Nuggets. He averaged 23.3 and 17.7 points the previous two seasons.

The big guns are Alex English, all-ways among the league's top scorers, and Lafayette (Pat) Levey, a 6-3 guard who averaged 18.9 points, 8.9 rebounds, 8 assists and had 16 triple doubles, best in the NBA.

Since the Sacramento Kings were 19th overall in defense and 17th in blocked shots, Bill Russell's first moves as coach in rebuilding the team were the acquisition of 6-9 Ed Pinckney from Phoenix and 7-1 Jawann Oldham from the New York Knicks. But the best move may have been drafting Kenny

## Ensign Robinson Doing Admirably

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — David Robinson didn't get a promotion, but he got a big, very big, raise Thursday.

As an ensign in the U.S. Navy, Robinson earns a monthly salary of \$1,260.90, plus the basic subsistence of \$112.65. As the 7-foot-1-inch (2.15-meter) center of the San Antonio Spurs, he will earn more than \$3 million a year under an eight-year contract that he and the Spurs have agreed upon.

Robinson, who is stationed at the submarine base in Kings Island, Georgia, can't play in the National Basketball Association until the 1989-90 season because of his two-year commitment to the navy, but he will be able to supplement his current military pay with the \$1 million-a-year signing bonus while he is in the navy.

all-star game, Floyd had the NBA's second-best assist record. Chris Mullin added 15.1 points and Purvis Short returned from a knee injury in time to help. If the talented 6-11 Chris Washburn, who spent part of his rookie season in a rehabilitation camp, can stay out of trouble, then the Spurs' season can be expected.

The Los Angeles Clippers have lost guard Norm Nixon to a torn Achilles' tendon, after he was sidelined last season by knee surgery. They gained three first-round draft picks, including Reggie Williams, the former Georgetown star, but will miss the playoffs for a 12th straight year unless Michael Cage and Benoit Benjamin have super seasons.

Despite a troubled season that included a drug investigation leading to indictments, the Phoenix Suns won 12 of the last 15 games and just missed the playoffs. They have changed coaches and owners since, and used the second pick in the draft for 6-9 Azzam Gilliam, the former Nevada-Las Vegas star. But the Suns will be hurt at the start by the absence of Larry Nance (22.5), sidelined for the first six weeks with a fractured right finger.

The likely playoff teams: Lakers, Mavericks, Rockets, Spurs, Jazz, Trail Blazers, Warriors and either Nuggets or Kings.

The Golden State Warriors made the playoffs for the first time in 10 years thanks to the emergence of Joe Barry Carroll and Eric (Sleepy) Floyd. Carroll appeared in his first

## Ensign Robinson Doing Admirably

New York Times Service



## POSTCARD

## 'American Baronial'

By Grace Gluck  
New York Times Service

PITTSBURGH — "I want to put back as much as possible — the smells, the sounds, the flowers," said Thierry Despont, the architect who is restoring Clayton, the home of the coke and steel baron Henry Clay Frick.

Although he is one of today's sought-after architects and has worked on such projects as restoring the Statue of Liberty and redesigning central Tehran, the French-born designer is happiest doing homes, or redoing those with an interesting past.

While planning new living quarters for clients as Calvin Klein and Oscar de la Renta, he is also turning to the past to revitalize the 19th-century mansion that for 23 years served as residence to Frick and his family. At the behest of the Helen Clay Frick Foundation, Despont, 39, who attended the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris and Harvard University, is now transforming what he calls "this pure example of American baronial" into a house museum.

Clayton, built in 1870, was bought by Frick in 1882, a year after his marriage to Adelaide Childs and the same year he became a partner of Andrew Carnegie. Though the family moved to Manhattan in 1905, Frick's daughter Helen never lost her feeling for the place. When she died in 1964 at the age of 96, she left the house to the foundation, with funds to provide that "future generations may better understand the kind of life that was lived within its walls."

The six-acre compound includes a glass conservatory, a children's playhouse, a carriage house built by Helen Frick in 1955 for the family collection of vehicles and the Frick Art Museum, opened in 1970, which contains her collection of paintings and decorative arts.

The job of restoring Clayton is eased by the fact that even though Miss Frick stayed there only a part of each year she kept the house staffed and running until her death. Though "frozen in time," as Despont said, it has a lived-in look. Not only are most of the original furnishings intact, but the knickknacks of family life — photographs, dresser scarves, letters pigeonholed in desks — is still evident. Frick's clothes still hang in

his wardrobe, and an array of 19th-century pills and poisons can be found in his medicine chest.

The Frick archives, kept on the second floor of the carriage house, contain virtually every piece of paper that passed through family hands, from the menu of a luncheon given for Theodore Roosevelt in 1902 to bills for fabrics from manufacturers and suppliers.

"So we know that some of the fabrics that have deteriorated were made in France, and we've been able to locate the workshops," Despont said. It is no small blessing, either, that as a youth, Childs Frick, Helen's older brother, took photographs of every room. They show what furniture stood where, how the paintings were hung and what Clayton looked like before various refurbishings.

Eight years after Frick bought the house, he hired a young Pittsburgh architect, Frederick J. Osterling, to redesign it. Osterling wrapped the existing Italianate core in a more fashionable French and Romanesque chateau style.

The most nearly intact chamber is the dining room, paneled in oak with a wall frieze of tool, painted and gilded leather. Over windows are grilles of silver plate, a molded-brick fireplace and two built-in bookshelves. In the center of the room, a heavy Romanesque chandelier hangs from the ceiling.

"The room is beautifully put together," Despont said. "I think this Victorian opulence and vitality have a lot of similarity with the Roaring Twenties and the 1980s."

In other rooms Despont is doing what amounts to domestic archaeology. Digging beneath the damask wall covering, for instance, he found a painted frieze of roses on a trellis. In the breakfast room, painted and gilded plaster strapwork was discovered under silk wall fabric.

"But the house went through three stages of renovation, and the question is, to what point do you bring it back?" Despont asked. "What we've decided is to show Clayton as a living thing that evolved as the family's tastes developed. So we won't fix it at a particular year. The key is to restore it to what it was when the Frick family lived there."

## The Dresser and the Dressed

By Robin Pogrebin  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — During his nearly 50 years in the theater, Harry Edwards has worked with Sir Noël Coward, Sir Laurence Olivier, Rex Harrison, Marlon Brando, Judy Holliday, Richard Burton, Barbra Streisand, Jim Dale and Jason Roberts. But he has never been on stage with them.

Edwards is a backstage dresser, and after a half-century of zipping seams and hearing their life stories, he is ready to put down his needle and "take it easy for a while."

Lounging in slacks and sneakers at his apartment in Manhattan Plaza, home to many New York theater people, Edwards spoke of his experiences with the stars he has dressed, many of whom appear in autographed photos that cover his walls.

Edwards, who is sprightly and appears to be in his 70s, began his backstage career in London, when Sir Noël needed a dresser to accompany him on the road with the play "Tonight at 8:30." Edwards, then in his early 20s — he won't be more specific about his age — left a dancing show to take the job.

Through Sir Noël, Edwards came to dress Rex Harrison in "Design for Living." The collaboration proved so compatible that Edwards dressed Harrison for the next seven years, in such productions as "Anne of the Thousand Days," "Venus Observed" and "Bell, Book and Candle."

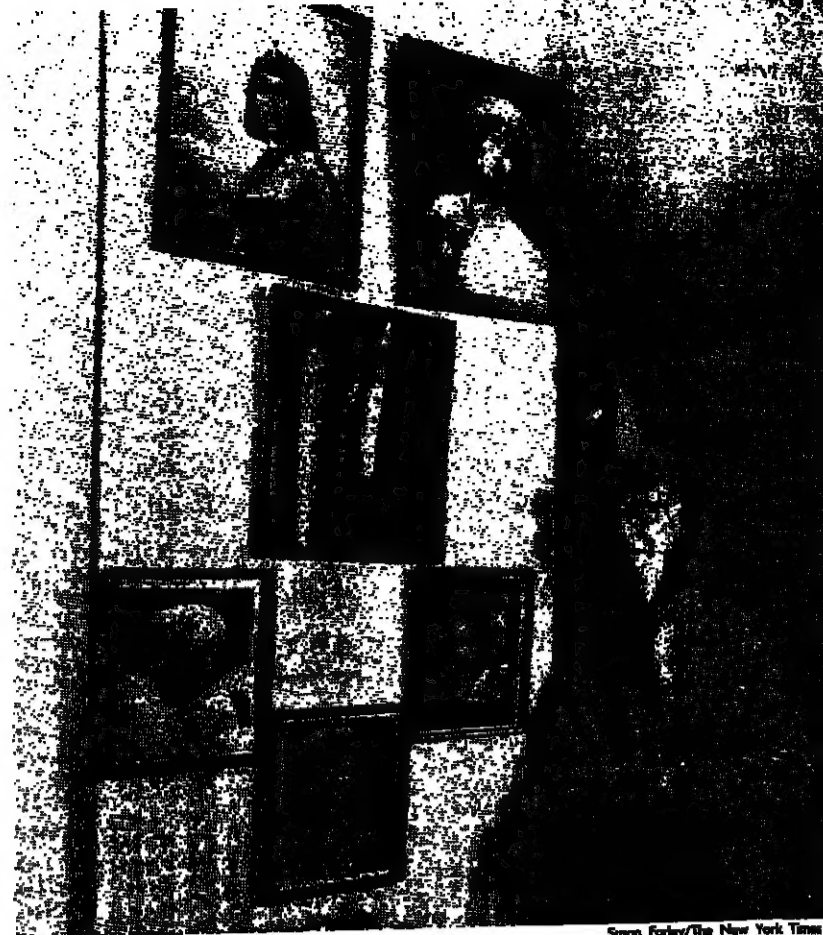
Eventually, Edwards not only helped Harrison during performances but was also his personal secretary — answering telephone calls and fan mail and paying his bills. Edwards said this was typical of the relationship that can develop between an actor and his dresser. "You don't just dress," he said. "You become part of them."

During a recent interview, Edwards expanded on the dresser's code of ethics. "A good dresser never criticizes an actor," he said. The dresser must be accommodating: able to celebrate their triumphs, soothe their tensions, tolerate their tantrums.

Above all, he said, one does not dress and tell. Edwards had nothing but glowing words for all the stars he dressed. He described Richard Burton, for instance, as marvelous. As for personal details about these stars, however, Edwards is silent. "You become a confidant," he said. "It becomes like a family atmosphere. I don't discuss their private lives."

Edwards tried to explain the fascination of being a dresser. "You get a thrill out of working with actors. It's like reflected glory," he said. Then, added that it was also "lots of fun."

He described Ruth Gordon as "a funny little lady — hysterical to be with." Around Phil Spector, "you couldn't say a thing unless



Harry Edwards and some of the stars he has dressed.

he'd turn it 'round and make a joke out of it." And, Edwards said, he and Dale, both English, had their own "particular sense of humor."

Dale attests to this good chemistry. The actor, who came from Britain's National Theatre, said Edwards was his first dresser in the United States. "So when this gentleman came along," said Dale, "I thought this was the way it was. I soon found out Harry was an exception. He thinks of everything. He's always one step ahead of you. If you go to wash your face, he's there with a towel."

Quick costume changes have made for many a mishap, and even Edwards has confessed his share. There was the time, for instance, during "Bells Are Ringing," when Sydney Chaplin insisted on dressing himself while Edwards took a call for him from Paris. In his dance number with Judy Holliday, Chaplin found himself unable to bend his

arm. He had forgotten to take his jacket off the hanger.

Another night, Edwards was caught on stage after a change when the curtain came up for a party scene. He simply stropped off as if he were one of the guests.

With seven costume changes in "The Real Thing" — his most recent Broadway show — Edwards said he "didn't even have time to go to the bathroom." He recalls the fast change when Jeremy Irons had to exit as the stage was revolving, sent Edwards upstairs in the dark, undress completely, and get into a robe by the time the stage turned around for the next scene.

One night, the stage revolved too rapidly, forcing Irons to take a circuitous route under the stage — tripping off clothes as he ran — to avoid being seen by the audience. When he finally reached Edwards, wearing only his underwear, Edwards headed him into his robe and back on stage, all in the nick of time.

## PEOPLE

## Prince Charles Assailed

Prince Charles came under fire in the British press Friday for remarks he made in West Germany about German military strength. The Star newspaper called the heir to the British throne "Prinz Poppycock" in a front-page headline and described his remarks on Thursday as an astonishing blunder only a few days before Britain commemorates its dead from two world wars. "Charles says German soldiers are wimpy," said the Star. The Sun described Charles's speech, at an army school in Bavaria, as amazing and said it was sure to offend former servicemen. The Times focused on Charles's apparent public endorsement of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's nuclear defense policy — a rare foray into politics for a member of the royal family. Under the front-page headline "Storm over Prince's Support on Defence," the Times quoted Frank Dobson, the Labor opposition leader, as saying in the House of Commons: "It is quite wrong of the prince to take sides on a subject which is a matter of debate between the government and the opposition."

Charles, on a one-week tour of West Germany with his wife, Diana, told military officials: Britain is a nuclear power, albeit one whose nuclear deterrent is committed to the (NATO) Alliance and therefore acts as an umbrella for the Federal Republic." He said Germany was "well known for the excellence of its military officers down through history." Meanwhile Charles and Diana rode in a motorcade through Hamburg Friday and toured a department store displaying British products.

Sylvester Stallone, faced with technical shortcomings among the team shooting his latest "Rambo" opus in Israel, threw a tantrum and announced that he was packing his bags and taking his film somewhere else, according to Israeli press reports. Stallone, who is also the producer of "Rambo III," was said to be furious at the "intolerable" working conditions in Israel, which have already sent costs way over the film's \$31 million budget. Stallone said he would look for new locations in Thailand and the United States.

A woman who left home two years ago for a 27,000-mile sailboat trip (about 43,200 kilometers) around the world docked Thursday

at a U.S. Coast Guard station in Sandy Hook, New Jersey, to be with family and friends before officially ending her odyssey in New York Friday. Tania Aebi, 21, had been at sea since Sept. 16, when she left Gibraltar on the last leg of a trip that began on May 28, 1985. Then 18, she had set out on her 26-foot sloop "Varuna," which was a birthday present from her father. At the time, he had told his daughter the \$40,000 vessel was cheaper than a college education. "She wanted to be a writer and she felt life experience was a better way to become a writer than going to college," said George Dry, editor of Crain's World Magazine, which paid Aebi for nine stories during her trip.

Wall Street has been the focus of much attention lately, but Oliver Stone, director of "Wall Street," says that this film is less important than his earlier movies. "There is only so much you can say about yuppies," said Stone, Oscar-winning director of "Platoon" and "Salvador." In "Wall Street," scheduled for release around Christmas, Stone focuses on greed. "All of a sudden everybody needs a Porsche or a VCR or a fishing boat. And this is what fuels America, more and more greed," Stone told Premiere magazine.

James Callaghan, the former British prime minister, who recently received a life peerage, says he will take the title Lord Callaghan of Cardiff in honor of the Welsh capital he represented in Parliament for 42 years.

Jean Harris, the convicted killer of Scarsdale Diet doctor Herman Tarnower, will not be able to keep any money from her recently published autobiography, "Stranger in Two Worlds." The former Madeiran school headmistress must return the \$45,000 advance she received from her publisher, Macmillan, to the New York State crime victims fund, the state Crime Victims Compensation Board ruled. The decision was based on New York's "Son of Sam" law, which prevents criminals from profiting from their crimes. Harris is serving a 15-year-to-life term for the murder of Tarnower, her lover of 14 years.

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